



145597

STIC EIC 2100 Search Request Form

Kimberly
SPE AUG 21 2005

Today's Date: Feb 16, 2005

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: August 27, 2001 Other:

Name Leslie WongAU 2167 Examiner # 78953Room # 3B09 Phone 2-4120Serial # 09/992,987

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER DISK EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB

IEEE INSPEC SPI Other

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) **YES** NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Topic: Converting data from different sources in a various format to a uniform / standard format.

Novelty: performing a field-by-field comparison on records of two different sources (i.e., first Assemblage & second Assemblage) and assign accuracy ranking based on the result of the comparison.

Ex: Data item → 703112314567

Field name Area code Field Inst. four

STIC Searcher

Geoffrey S. Legor

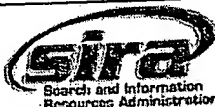
Phone

23540

Date picked up

2/18/5

Date Completed

2/18/5



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 145597

TO: Leslie Wong
Location: rnd 3b9
Art Unit : 2167
Friday, February 18, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/992987

From: Geoffrey St. Leger
Location: EIC 2100
Randolph-4B31
Phone: 23450

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov


Search Notes

Dear Examiner Wong,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 09/992987. I searched Dialog's patent files, technical databases and general files.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

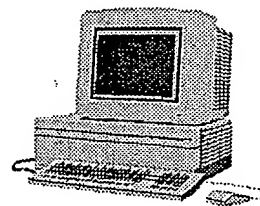
Regards,


Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800

EIC2100

Search Results

Feedback Form (Optional)



Scientific & Technical Information Center

The search results generated for your recent request are attached. If you have any questions or comments (compliments or complaints) about the scope or the results of the search, please contact *the EIC searcher* who conducted the search *or contact*:

Anne Hendrickson, Team Leader, 571-272-3490, RND 4B28
or Carol Wong, Librarian, 571-272-3513, RND 4B28

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* *Example: 2170*

➤ *Relevant prior art found, search results used as follows:*

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ *Relevant prior art not found:*

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Search results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Other Comments:

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Feb W01

(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20050217,UT=20050210

(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	14583	COMPAR?(5N)(FIELD? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	227108	(DEGREE? ? OR LEVEL OR WEIGH??? OR SCOR??? OR GRADE? ? OR - GRADING OR MEASUR???) (5N) (MATCH??? OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELAT? OR CLOSE? OR ACCURATE OR ACCURACY OR EQUIVALEN? OR SIMILAR? OR EQUATE? ? OR EQUATING OR EXACT?)
S3	622096	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR ARCHIVE? ? OR LIBRARIES OR LIBRARY OR DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR TABLE? ?
S4	114	S1(50N)S2(50N)S3
S5	86	S4 AND AC=US/PR
S6	69	S5 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S7	74	S4 AND PY=1970:2001
S8	90	S6:S7
S9	17	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	73	S8 NOT S9

9/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00586891

Finding token sequences in a database of token strings
Auffindung von Zeichenketten in einer Datenbank von Zeichenketten
Recouvrement de chaines de caracteres dans une base de donnees de chaines de caracteres

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), New Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Califano, Andrea, 251 West 19 Street, New York, NY 10011, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Teufel, Fritz, Dipl.-Phys. (11855), IBM Deutschland Informationssysteme
GmbH, Patentwesen und Urheberrecht, 70548 Stuttgart, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 583559 A1 940223 (Basic)

EP 583559 B1 040225

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93108356 930524;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 923203 920731

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 194

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1A

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	2969
CLAIMS B	(English)	200409	1908
CLAIMS B	(German)	200409	1642
CLAIMS B	(French)	200409	2375
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	9679
SPEC B	(English)	200409	9542
Total word count - document A			12651
Total word count - document B			15467
Total word count - documents A + B			28118

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION proportional to the product of the length of the two sequences to compare.

The Wilbur-Lipman algorithm **compares** contiguous **tuples** of small length in the original and reference strings. Tuples are matched for both sequences using a look-up **table** that is created from the reference string. The **score** for each candidate **match** is computed and the best **score** is selected. A new look-up is therefore created each time a new reference sequence must be compared against the **database**. Since the entire set of original string must be checked against the look-up **table** the amount of computation required to match against a **database** containing a total of 2N nucleotides or amino acids will be double that required for a **database** with only N nucleotides or amino acids. In other words the number of comparisons against the look...votes in the EIT that different original strings receive when compared to a given reference string, a **degree** of **similarity** between each original string and the reference string can be established. The original strings receiving a higher number of votes in the EIT (after all reference **tuples** are **compared**) are more similar to the reference string than original strings receiving a lower number of votes.

In summary, After the exactly and similarly matching original strings have been determined, they are located in the **database**. Refer to boxes 60 and 65 in Figure 1. To do this, the cells in the EIT...

...indexes are not generated from the tuples. Information records are placed in cells in the look-up **table**. For simplicity, the information record only includes a pointer to the starting location of the original

string, HOTEL, in the **database** .

Comparing each reference **tuple** (index) to the original tuples results in 9 matches. These results are placed in the EIT. In this example, 9 **matches** shows a high **degree** of **correlation** . A reference string like "SOLID" would have no matches.

This gives a total of 9 matches on...

...SPECIFICATION proportional to the product of the length of the two sequences to compare.

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This gives a total of 9 matches on...

9/3,K/11 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00745491 **Image available**

TECHNIQUES FOR PERFORMING A DATA QUERY IN A COMPUTER SYSTEM

TECHNIQUES D'EXECUTION D'UNE DEMANDE DE DONNEES DANS UN SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

GTE LABORATORIES INCORPORATED, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801,
US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

PONTE Jay, 5605 Stearns Hill Road, Waltham, MA 02451, US

Legal Representative:

SUCHYTA Leonard Charles, Gte Service Corporation, 600 Hidden Ridge Road,
MC HQE03G13, Irving, TX 75038, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200058863 A1 20001005 (WO 0058863)

Application: WO 2000US8450 20000330 (PCT/WO US0008450)

Priority Application: US 99283268 19990331; US 99282730 19990331

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 49717

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 20001005
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/10
International Patent Class: G06F-005/14 ...

... G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Publication Year: 2000

Detailed Description

... current update entry. At step 1066, a score is computed for each name comparison of the existing **database** entry with a record of the updated version of the **database**. The score is computed as one point per matching component. At step 1068,
In
control returns to...

...of Figure 49 attempt to formulate a numeric quantity or metric for determining whether two name entries **match**. This **weighted** value or concatenation is used in further **comparison** in combination with other **field**, such as the zip code, and arriving at a final quantity in determining whether or not name fields of an existing **database** entry and an update record match.

Referring now to Figure 50, shown as a flow chart of...

...normalized metric or score based on the name field and the zip code. At step 1080, the **score** previously derived from name **match** for each entry is updated by one if the zip codes of an existing **database** entry match an updated entry. At step 1082 this score is normalized by taking the score computed...

9/3,K/12 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00579171 **Image available**

EXTRACTION OF VENDOR INFORMATION FROM WEB SITES
EXTRACTION D'INFORMATIONS DE SITES WEB CONCERNANT DES VENDEURS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

IMANDI CORPORATION, 14570 NE 95th Street, Redmond, WA 98052, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

JOHNSON Eric W W, 16911 NE 106th Street, Redmond, WA 98052, US,
KHER Raghav P, 17436 NE 38th Street, Redmond, WA 98052, US,
JACOBS Bradley W, 29824 - 25th Place South, Federal Way, WA 98003, US,

Legal Representative:

BERGSTROM Robert W (agent), Weiss Jensen Ellis & Howard, Suite 2600, 520
Pike Street, Seattle, WA 98101, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200042544 A2-A3 20000720 (WO 0042544)
Application: WO 2000US1084 20000118 (PCT/WO US00001084)
Priority Application: US 99232357 19990115

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AU BR CA CN IN JP KR NO NZ SG

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 15500

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 20000720
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Publication Year: 2000

Detailed Description

... an empirical rating of the quality of the match represented by the entry. The three entries in **Table I** correspond to matches of the tokens "downtown" and "ants" with the last two rows of...

...three matches relate to the vendor identified by Companyld "222."
However, in a live, functioning IMMM vendor **database**, hundreds of matches related to many different companies may be detected and entered into the relational **table** "tempdb.dbo.TokenMatch.". The merging tool next computes a cumulative total score for each Companyld having entried in the relational **table** "tempdb.dbo.TokenMatch" and enters that total **score**, along with the **corresponding** Companyld, into the relational **table** "ternpdb.dbo.TokenSumrnary," shown below in **Table 12**.

Table 12

tempdb.dbo.TokenSummary
Companyld TotalScore
222 70

Again, in general, relational **table** "ternpdb.dbo.TokenSumrnary" may contain tens or hundreds of different entries following the analysis of a single record from the relational **table** "InterDb1" by the merging tool. The merging tool selects the Companyld or the infori-nation in the selected row of the relational **table** "InterDB I" with the row in the relational **table** "Company" identified, via token matching, as describing the vendor represented by the selected row of the relational **table** "InterDB L" This **field-bv-field comparison** is facilitated by the entry in the relational table "CompanyMerge" having the same value for the field...

9/3,K/16 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00465482 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INDEXING INFORMATION ABOUT ENTITIES FROM DIFFERENT INFORMATION SOURCES

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT L'INDEXAGE D'INFORMATIONS RELATIVES A DES ENTITES PROVENANT DE SOURCES D'INFORMATION DIFFERENTES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MADISON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC,

Inventor(s):

ELLARD Scott,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9855947 A1 19981210
Application: WO 98US11438 19980603 (PCT/WO US9811438)
Priority Application: US 97870688 19970606

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU
IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW
SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11692

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19981210

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-15:40 ...

... G06F-17:60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Publication Year: 1998

Claim

1 A system for associating a data record from an information source into a **database**, the **database** containing a plurality of data records, the system comprising: means for receiving a data record from an...

...data record having a predeten-nined number of fields containing information about a particular entity;
means for **comparing** selected **fields** within the received data record with corresponding fields within the data records already in the **database** ;
means, responsive to comparison, for identifying data records already in the **database** having data within some of the selected fields that match to the data in the fields of the received data record as possible **matching** candidates; and
means for **scoring** the identified **matching** candidates using a predetermined **scoring** criteria which **measures** a likelihood of a **match** between the received data record and the data records in the **database** to determine if the received data record and a data record in the **database** contains information about the same entity thereby associating data records about the same entity despite errors contained ...for updating the rules database with additional rules.

15 The system of Claim 14, wherein said rule **database** updating means comprises means for comparing a new rule with a rule already in the rules **database** and means for synthesizing the data records associated with the new rule with the data records associated with a previous rule in the rules **database** .

16 A method for associating a data record from an information source into a **database**, the **database** containing a plurality of data records, the method comprising: receiving a data record from an information source, the received data record having a predetermined number of fields containing information about a particular entity;

comparing selected **fields** within the received data record with corresponding fields within the data records already in the **database** ;
identifying data records already in the **database** , based on the comparison, having data within some of the selected fields that match to the data in the fields of the received data record as possible **matching** candidates; and
scoring the identified **matching** candidates using a predetermined **scoring** criteria which **measures** a likelihood of a **match** between the received data record and the data records in the **database** to deten-nine if the received data record and a data record in the **database** contains information about the same entity thereby associating data records about the same entity despite errors contained...

9/3,K/17 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00302530

COMPARATIVE GENE TRANSCRIPT ANALYSIS

ANALYSE COMPARATIVE DE PRODUITS DE TRANSCRIPTION GENIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS INC,

Inventor(s):

SEILHAMER Jeffrey J,

SCOTT Randal W,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9520681 A1 **19950803**

Application: WO 95US1160 19950127 (PCT/WO US9501160)

Priority Application: US 94187530 19940127; US 94282955 19940729

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LV MD MG

MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ AT BE CH DE DK ES

FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 27002

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... **19950803**

International Patent Class: **G06F-15:00**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Publication Year: **1995**

Detailed Description

... AND DRAWINGS

4*1e TABLES

Table 1 presents a detailed explanation of the letter codes utilized in **Tables 2**.

Table 2 lists the one hundred most common gene transcripts, It is a partial list of isolates from the HUVEC cDNA **library** prepared and sequenced as described below, The left-hand column refers to the sequence's order of abundance in this **table** . The next column labeled "number" is the clone number of the first HUVEC sequence identification reference matching the sequence in the "entry" column number. Isolates that have not been sequenced are not present in **Table 2**. The next column, labeled "IN", indicates the total number of cDNAs which have the same **degree** of **match** with the sequence of the reference transcript in the "entry" column.

The column labeled "entry" gives the NIH GENBANK locus name, which corresponds to the **library** sequence numbers.

The "Is" column indicates in a few cases the species of the reference sequence. The code for column "Is" is given in

Table 1, The column labeled "descriptor" provides a plain English explanation of the identity of the sequence corresponding to the NIH GENBANK locus' name in the "entry" column .

Table 3 is a **comparison** of the top fifteen most abundant gene transcripts in normal monocytes and activated macrophage cells,

Table 4 is a detailed summary of **library** subtraction analysis summary comparing the THP-1 and human macrophage cDNA sequences. In **Table 4**, the same...

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Oct(Updated 050208)

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200510

(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	5696	COMPAR?(5N)(FIELD? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	136237	(DEGREE? ? OR LEVEL OR WEIGH??? OR SCOR??? OR GRADE? ? OR - GRADING OR MEASUR???) (5N)(MATCH??? OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELAT? OR CLOSE? OR ACCURATE OR ACCURACY OR EQUIVALEN? OR SIMILAR? OR EQUATE? ? OR EQUATING OR EXACT?)
S3	553385	DATABASE?. ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR ARCHIVE? ? OR LIBRARIES OR LIBRARY OR DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR TABLE? ?
S4	14	S1 AND S2 AND S3

4/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016755448 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-079726/200509
XRPX Acc No: N05-070091

Data entry comparison method for database system, involves comparing data field definitions to preset patterns to determine whether data entries are matching or unmatching
Patent Assignee: DASARI S V (DASA-I); HARVEY K T (HARV-I); AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES (AMEX-N)
Inventor: DASARI S V; HARVEY K T
Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 20040267743 A1 20041230 US 2003609845 A 20030630 200509 B
WO 200506218 A1 20050120 WO 2004US20477 A 20040625 200509

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003609845 A 20030630
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20040267743 A1 13 G06F-017/30
WO 200506218 A1 E G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20040267743 A1

NOVELTY - The **matching** percentage **scores** **corresponding** to data field of each data entry, are combined to produce a composite **score**. The fields are defined as **matching**, unmatching or unclassified using the composite score. The **field** definitions are **compared** to preset patterns to determine whether entries are matching or unmatching. The final comparison result is determined based on composite score and determination result.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method of identifying whether data entry input is duplicative of existing data entries.

USE - For comparing data entries related to merchant information in **database** system using computer system connected to internet, intranet and data network and used in transaction card company.

ADVANTAGE - Since the data entries are compared easily, the duplicate entries of the merchant information is recognized, thus multiple registrations of the merchant is prevented efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow diagram of the process performed by the system for identifying duplicate entries in the **database**.

duplicate entry identifying system (10)
pp; 13 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: DATA; ENTER; COMPARE; METHOD; **DATABASE**; SYSTEM; COMPARE; DATA; FIELD; DEFINE; PRESET; PATTERN; DETERMINE; DATA; ENTER; MATCH
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

4/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016565568 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-724305/200471

XRPX Acc No: N04-574681

Sales promotion information extraction program involves calculating similarity between preference information of customer with field information of each item for displaying goods with high degree of similarity

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2004295624	A	20041021	JP 200388547	A	20030327	200471 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200388547 A 20030327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004295624	A		17	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004295624 A

NOVELTY - A preference information corresponding to the input customer ID acquired from the customer **database** (16) is **compared** with the **field** information of each item contained in the goods **database** (15). The similarity between both the information is calculated for displaying goods with high **degree** of **similarity**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable recording medium storing sales promotion information extraction program.

USE - For extraction of sales promotion information.

ADVANTAGE - Performs efficient search with respect to targeted goods.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the sales promotion information extraction system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

sales promotion information extraction system (10)

goods **database** (15)

customer **database** (16)

goods characteristic file (23)

customer characteristic file (24)

goods characteristic configuration file (26)

pp; 17 DwgNo 1/22

Title Terms: SALE; PROMOTE; INFORMATION; EXTRACT; PROGRAM; CALCULATE;

SIMILAR; PREFER; INFORMATION; CUSTOMER; FIELD; INFORMATION; ITEM; DISPLAY

; GOODS; HIGH; DEGREE; SIMILAR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

4/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015953919 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-111760/200412

XRPX Acc No: N04-089015

Method for bringing together similar objects specified in different data bases , comprises stages of linking objects by use and comparing technical characteristics to obtain a level of equivalence

Patent Assignee: SERENIA SA (SERE-N)

Inventor: LEJZEROWICZ T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
FR 2841672	A1	20040102	FR 20028200	A	20020701	200412 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 20028200 A 20020701

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
FR 2841672	A1		22	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): FR 2841672 A1

NOVELTY - Objects contained in **data bases** (4,5), are entered into a destination **data base** (6) and in a first stage classified according to categories, use and characteristics (12,13,14,). In a second stage all the objects in the first and second catalogues having the same use are placed in a reconciliation **table** (16). Finally technical characteristics (15) are **compared field by field**, analysed (17) and an **equivalence level** produced for the reconciliation **table**.

USE - To establish levels of equivalence between similar or identical objects in two or more **data bases**. Particular application to equipment catalogues produced by different manufacturers or suppliers

ADVANTAGE - The method enables the cost of large scale purchases of many items to be minimised by identifying equivalent uses and technical characteristics between products offered by various manufacturers or suppliers

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the structure of the destination **data base**. (The drawing includes non-English language text)

Object **data bases** (4,5)
Destination **data base** (6)
Categories, sub-categories and use (12,13,14,)
Technical characteristics (15)
Reconciliation **table** (16)
Technical comparison analysis (17)
pp; 22 DwgNo 2/5

Title Terms: METHOD; SIMILAR; OBJECT; SPECIFIED; DATA; BASE; COMPRISE;
STAGE; LINK; OBJECT; COMPARE; TECHNICAL; CHARACTERISTIC; OBTAIN; LEVEL;
EQUIVALENCE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

4/5/10 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011251614 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-229517/199721

XPX Acc No: N97-189737

Contents determining method of selected data field for e.g postal coding system - involves assessing scores relating to comparison of field identifiers, sampling field, and comparing actual and expected results of test case

Patent Assignee: PITNEY BOWES INC (PITB)

Inventor: GARDNER D P; KAYE S M; PIERCE J D

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2306715	A	19970507	GB 9622731	A	19961031	199721 B
CA 2189086	A	19970501	CA 2189086	A	19961029	199735
US 5761665	A	19980602	US 95551257	A	19951031	199829
GB 2306715	B	20000322	GB 9622731	A	19961031	200018
CA 2189086	C	20001226	CA 2189086	A	19961029	200104

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95551257 A 19951031

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2306715	A		28	G06F-017/60	
CA 2189086	A			G06F-017/30	
US 5761665	A			G06F-017/30	
GB 2306715	B			G06F-017/60	
CA 2189086	C	E		G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2306715 A

The method of determining contents involves attaching a **database** (106) to be mapped. A field identification module (102) is activated. The module scans the contents of the data field so as to locate a data **field** identifier. The identifiers are each **compared** with a known list. A **comparison** score is assessed. The data **field** is sampled according to a pre-selected list of requirements.

The data **field** is **compared** with the requirements and a sampling score is assessed. A test case where the data field is used in an application programme (100) is constructed. A **score** is assessed for the **accuracy** of a third comparison between actual and expected results of the test case. A field type is chosen based upon a cumulative result of the three scores.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For use with address and barcode printing system. Is accurate due to consistent application of decision making model. Allows for effective use of time due to determining relevance of contents of data field.

Dwg.4/5

Title Terms: CONTENT; DETERMINE; METHOD; SELECT; DATA; FIELD; POSTAL; CODE; SYSTEM; ASSESS; SCORE; RELATED; COMPARE; FIELD; IDENTIFY; SAMPLE; FIELD; COMPARE; ACTUAL; RESULT; TEST; CASE

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30; G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30; AFG0-6F017/60

File Segment: EPI

4/5/12 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008682808

WPI Acc No: 1991-186827/199126

XRPX Acc No: N91-143212

Common name resolution method for directory database - resolving common name purported to identify database entry with names stored in index

Patent Assignee: BULL HN INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC (HONE)

Inventor: DANN R E C; DANN R E

Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 433964	A	19910626	EP 90124558	A	19901218	199126 B
AU 9066967	A	19910627				199133
CA 2030909	A	19910623				199136
CN 1053852	A	19910814	CN 90106018	A	19901221	199220
EP 433964	A3	19930331	EP 90124558	A	19901218	199350
US 5333317	A	19940726	US 89455466	A	19891222	199429
			US 92970976	A	19921103	
EP 433964	B1	19981007	EP 90124558	A	19901218	199844
DE 69032693	E	19981112	DE 632693	A	19901218	199851
			EP 90124558	A	19901218	
ES 2121744	T3	19981216	EP 90124558	A	19901218	199906

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89455466 A 19891222; US 92970976 A 19921103

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 433964	A		30		
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Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT

EP 433964	A3		30		
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US 5333317	A	24	G06F-015/40	Cont of application US 89455466	
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EP 433964	B1 E		G06F-017/30		
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Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT

DE 69032693	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 433964	
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ES 2121744	T3		G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 433964	
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CN 1053852	A		G06F-015/40		
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Abstract (Basic): EP 433964 A

The name resolution process begins by determining an **exact match score** and initialising count fields. A set is then constructed of all index entries having first (surname) fields matching the first (surname) field of the purported word. An initial 'guess' at the surname component is selected and all index entries are identified which have either (a) surnames equal to the last word of the purported name 'surname' field or (b) multiple word surnames whose last word equals the last word of the purported name 'surname' field. For each of the names in the set, the first fields of the entry name and the purported name are compared. If they do not match another entry name is selected from the set.

The process then selects a second **field** from the purported name and **compares** the second **fields** of the purported and entry names. A third (personal name) field is then selected for processing. Finally a comparison score is determined for the **degree** of **similarity** between the purported and entry names so that the best match may be selected.
(30pp Dwg.No.1/6)

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Jan W3
(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.

File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Jan
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Feb W2
(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 2: INSPEC 1969-2005/Feb W1
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Jan W1
(c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 483: Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2005/Feb 17
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 6: NTIS 1964-2005/Feb W1
(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res

File 144: Pascal 1973-2005/Feb W1
(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS

File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Feb W2
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info

File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jan
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 266: FEDRIP 2004/Nov
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res

File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Jan W2
(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK

File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2005/Jan
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	93640	COMPAR?(5N) (FIELD? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	582044	(DEGREE? ? OR LEVEL OR WEIGH??? OR SCOR??? OR GRADE? ? OR - GRADING OR MEASUR???) (5N) (MATCH??? OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELAT? OR CLOSE? OR ACCURATE OR ACCURACY OR EQUIVALEN? OR SIMILAR? OR EQUATE? ? OR EQUATING OR EXACT?)
S3	1893614	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR ARCHIVE? ? OR LIBRARIES OR LIBRARY OR DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR TABLE? ?
S4	94	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	69	RD (unique items)
S6	59	S5 NOT PY=2002:2005

6/5/20 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5084257 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9512-6160B-001

Title: Modeling time-performance trade-offs in federated databases

Author(s): Chatterjee, A.; Segev, A.; Chandra, R.

Author Affiliation: Walter A. Haas Sch. of Bus., California Univ., Berkeley, CA, USA

Journal: Journal of Organizational Computing vol.5, no.2 p.139-66

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JORCEM ISSN: 1054-1721

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: One of the key roles played by information technology is to increase organizational productivity. However, an uncontrolled proliferation of heterogeneous DBMSs can affect the user in an adverse way. Query processing becomes a complicated problem in such an environment, as the same data item can have conflicting definitions and values in different

databases. We introduce the matching join for the heterogeneous environment where the **tuples** are **compared** of and joined if they match, where matching can be defined by the user's choice rules and **weights**.

Matching joins are generally processing intensive and can interfere with the performance of the individual **databases**. The partitioning strategy introduced in this article can be used to reduce the query processing cost. This approach can also be applied to the general types of time-constrained queries. (33 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: distributed **databases**; information technology; query processing

Identifiers: time-performance trade-offs modelling; federated **databases**; information technology; organizational productivity; query processing; matching join; tuples; partitioning strategy; time-constrained queries

Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed databases)

Copyright 1995, IEE

6/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: GIS-based coupling of GLEAMS and REMM hydrology: II. Field test results

6/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: Feature comparisons of vector fields using Earth Mover's Distance

6/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: Evaluation of DEM accuracy. Elevation, slope, and aspect

6/TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: Comparison of actual results of EOR field projects to calculated results of EOR predictive models

6/TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: Resin adsorption for describing bromide transport in soil under continuous or intermittent unsaturated water flow

6/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: Two-dimensional analysis of furrow infiltration.

6/TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: SIMULATING SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WITH DRAINMOD.

6/TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: FIELD COMPARISON OF TRANSIENT DRAIN SPACING EQUATIONS IN A SOUTHERN ALBERTA LACUSTRINE SOIL.

6/TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

Title: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GROUND-WATER MAPPING TECHNIQUES.

6/TI/10 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

METHODOLOGIES TO DERIVE SOIL CLEANUP LEVELS AT CONTAMINATED SITES
(GASOLINE CONTAMINATION, DARCY VELOCITY, AQUIFERS, MAINE)

6/TI/11 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

RATIONAL INTERPRETATION OF IN SITU TESTS IN COHESIVE SOILS (SOILS)

6/TI/12 (Item 3 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS IN ENGINEERING: ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF ACCURACY

6/TI/13 (Item 4 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVED YIELD AND YIELD STABILITY IN FABA BEAN (VICIA FABA L.) CULTIVAR MIXTURES

6/TI/14 (Item 5 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

THE EFFECT OF PICTORIAL FIELD FORCES ON MEANING AND SIMILARITY IN HUMAN VISUAL INFORMATION-PROCESSING (PICTURE PERCEPTION)

6/TI/15 (Item 6 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

RACHID BOUDJEDRA AND NGUGI WA THIONG'O: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO POST-INDEPENDENCE AFRICAN WRITERS

6/TI/16 (Item 7 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

THE GUELPH PERMEAMETER METHOD FOR IN SITU MEASUREMENT OF FIELD-SATURATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AND MATRIC FLUX POTENTIAL

6/TI/17 (Item 8 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PHENOLOGY, DYNAMICS AND IMPACT OF CASSAVA GREEN MITES ON CASSAVA YIELDS IN NIGERIA: A COMPONENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (TETRANYCHIDAE, HOST QUALITY)

6/TI/18 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

Title: Direct retrieval of wind from Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) data: examples from FASTEX

6/TI/19 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

Title: Field margin reduction using intensity-modulated X-ray beams formed with a multileaf collimator

6/TI/20 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

Title: Modeling time-performance trade-offs in federated databases

6/TI/21 (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts.
reserv.

Title: Dosimetry and clinical implementation of dynamic wedge

6/TI/22 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts.
reserv.

Title: A parallel computing approach to genetic sequence comparison: the master-worker paradigm

6/TI/23 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:(c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts.
reserv.

Relationship between central visual field and pattern VECF in optic neuritis.

6/TI/24 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Separatrix response of diverted TCV plasmas compared to the CREATE-L model

6/TI/25 (Item 2 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Depositional sequence analysis and sedimentologic modeling for improved prediction of Pennsylvanian reservoirs (Annex I). Twelfth quarterly technical progress report, October 1, 1992--December 31, 1992

6/TI/26 (Item 3 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Depositional sequence analysis and sedimentologic modeling for improved prediction of Pennsylvanian reservoirs (annex I). Eleventh quarterly technical progress report, July 1, 1992--September 30, 1992

6/TI/27 (Item 4 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Techniques for mapping the types, volumes, and distribution of clays in petroleum reservoirs and for determining their effects on oil production. Final report
(Progress rept)

6/TI/28 (Item 5 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Depositional sequence analysis and sedimentologic modeling for improved prediction of Pennsylvanian reservoirs. Quarterly report, January--March

1992

(Progress rept)

6/TI/29 (Item 6 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Depositional sequence analysis and sedimentologic modeling for improved
prediction of Pennsylvanian reservoirs. Quarterly report, January--March
1991

(Progress rept)

6/TI/30 (Item 7 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv..

Depositional sequence analysis and sedimentologic modeling for improved
prediction of Pennsylvanian reservoirs. Quarterly report, April-June 1990

(Progress rept)

6/TI/31 (Item 8 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

TRIM (Timber Resource Inventory Model) Timber Projections: An Evaluation
Based on Forest Inventory Managements

(Forest Service research paper)

6/TI/32 (Item 9 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Comparison of Calculated and Observed Hydrostatic Pressure Measurements
at Borehole DC-8

6/TI/33 (Item 10 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Audiovisual Media Career Ladder, AFSCs 231X0, 231X0A, 231X0B, and 23192
(Occupational survey rept)

6/TI/34 (Item 11 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res. All rts.
reserv.

Air Traffic Control Radar Repair Career Ladder AFSC's 30331, 30351,
30371, and 30390

(Occupational survey rept)

6/TI/35 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

Effect of soil compaction on the grain yield of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)
under water-deficit stress during the reproductive stage

6/TI/36 (Item 2 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

Evaluation of diagnostic and prognostic flow fields over prealpine

complex terrain by comparison of the lagrangian prediction of concentrations with tracer measurements

The Transport of Air Pollutants Over Complex Terrain (TRACT), September, 1 992

6/TI/37 (Item 3 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

Evaluation of two water table management models for Atlantic Canada

6/TI/38 (Item 4 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

Faraday rotation measures and intrinsic polarization position angles of very long baseline interferometry core-jet sources

6/TI/39 (Item 5 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

Reference standards for citation based assessments

6/TI/40 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: QSAR comparative study of Wiener descriptors for weighted molecular graphs

6/TI/41 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: A fictitious-gas-based absorption distribution function global model for radiative transfer in hot gases

6/TI/42 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: Application of cylindrical near-field measurement technique to the calibration of spaceborne radar antennas: NASA scatterometer and SeaWinds

6/TI/43 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: A validation study of molecular descriptors for the rational design of peptide libraries

6/TI/44 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: Random or rational design? Evaluation of diverse compound subsets from chemical structure databases

6/TI/45 (Item 6 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: A computationally-based hazard identification algorithm that incorporates ligand flexibility .1. Identification of potential androgen receptor ligands

6/TI/46 (Item 7 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: Selecting optimally diverse compounds from structure databases : A validation study of two-dimensional and three-dimensional molecular descriptors

6/TI/47 (Item 8 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: PRO, SELECT: Combining structure-based drug design and combinatorial chemistry for rapid lead discovery .1. Technology

6/TI/48 (Item 9 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: Similarity searching in files of three-dimensional chemical structures: Representation and searching of molecular electrostatic potentials using field-graphs

6/TI/49 (Item 10 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: THE MEASUREMENT OF MOLECULAR DIVERSITY - A 3-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH

6/TI/50 (Item 11 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE NEW HORIZONS AND RELEVANCE TO PHARMACEUTICAL DESIGN

6/TI/51 (Item 12 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: AN ASSESSMENT OF LONG-WAVELENGTH MAGNETIC-ANOMALIES OVER CANADA

6/TI/52 (Item 13 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: FIELD -BASED COMPARISON OF PLATINUM AND WAX IMPREGNATED GRAPHITE REDOX ELECTRODES

6/TI/53 (Item 14 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: MOLECULAR MECHANICS STUDIES OF MODEL IRON(III) TRANSFERRIN COMPLEXES IN-VACUO AND IN AQUEOUS-SOLUTION

6/TI/54 (Item 15 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

Title: SHEAR-WAVE LOGGING TO ENHANCE SEISMIC MODELING

6/TI/55 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

A small sensitive magnetometer for measurement of fringing fields near magnetic sectors

6/TI/56 (Item 1 from file: 266)

DIALOG(R)File 266:Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res. All
rts. reserv.

Site-Specific Weed Management in the Medwestern Corn and Soybean

6/TI/57 (Item 2 from file: 266)

DIALOG(R)File 266:Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res. All
rts. reserv.

Forage Utilization by Beef Cattle in DelawareSDTDFYPXATDT

6/TI/58 (Item 1 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK. All rts. reserv.

**A new PTB reference RF- field sensor up to 1 GHz compared to
metrological characteristics of commercial sensors**

(Ein neuer Hochfrequenzfeldreferenzsensor bei PTB bis 1 GHz zum Vergleich
der Messeigenschaften kommerzieller Sensoren)

6/TI/59 (Item 2 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK. All rts. reserv.

**Dual X-ray absorptiometry: A comparison between fan beam and pencil beam
scans**

(Zweisppektren Roentgenabsorptiometrie: Ein Vergleich zwischen
Faecherstrahl- und Parallelstrahlabtastung)

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Feb 18
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Feb 18
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Feb 18
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Set	Items	Description
S1	13511	COMPAR?(5N)(FIELD? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	325359	(DEGREE? ? OR LEVEL OR WEIGH??? OR SCOR??? OR GRADE? ? OR - GRADING OR MEASUR???) (5N) (MATCH??? OR CORRESPOND? OR CORRELAT? OR CLOSE? OR ACCURATE OR ACCURACY OR EQUIVALEN? OR SIMILAR? OR EQUATE? ? OR EQUATING OR EXACT?)
S3	5059695	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR ARCHIVE? ? OR LIBRARIES OR LIBRARY OR DIRECTORY OR DIRECTORIES OR TABLE? ?
S4	84	S1(50N)S2(50N)S3
S5	67	RD (unique items)
S6	63	S5 NOT PD>20010827

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Address matching - GIS technology for mapping human activity patterns

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ABSTRACT: Address matching is the process of adding locational information to a database containing business, survey, or administrative records. It is a very powerful GIS technology, because it can transform any existing database with street addresses into a GIS database that can be mapped or used as input into more sophisticated spatial analyses. Address matching is inexpensive, as well, since it can be performed on microcomputers with low-cost GIS software and the US Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files.

Although address matching has a number of important limitations, it is nevertheless one of the most cost-effective means for applying GIS mapping and spatial analysis tools to the country's pressing urban problems.

TEXT: Over the last 20 years, geographic information systems (GIS) have transformed the way in which urban planners conduct environmental analyses, register parcel boundaries, map infrastructure location, and model transportation systems (Duecker and DeLacey 1990, Huxhold 1991, Harris and Batty 1993). Surprisingly, though, GIS technology has had much less effect on the analysis of the human activity patterns that underlie the countries most pressing urban problems, including poverty, crime, education, teenage pregnancy, public health, and unemployment.(1)

One of the major reasons for this relative neglect is the difficulty of generating accurate, timely, and inexpensive locational information for human activities. Recently, however, the use of low-cost GIS software for generating such data has become a realistic option. Address matching (also known as geocoding(2) is a very powerful GIS technology: it can convert any administrative, survey, or business database with street addresses into a GIS database containing locational information. The resulting database can then be either displayed as a pin map, aggregated into regions and displayed as a thematic map, combined with U.S. census information and other available GIS data, or used as input into the full range of advanced GIS procedures for spatial analysis.

Table 1 lists, in the first column, typical public sector administrative databases that are available for most urban areas. In column 2 the table shows the range of potential GIS applications that can be performed once the original database has been address matched.(3) (Table 1 omitted)

Address matching technology has been available in some form for more than thirty years, first as stand-alone software, and now embedded within GIS packages. It was initially developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for a specific purpose: to allocate population accurately within blocks, census tracts, and other geographic areas, without the expense of sending enumerators to every dwelling unit in the country (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1970; Marx 1990). In 1970 the Census Bureau used computerized files of street names and address ranges in order to assign geographic codes within 145 urban areas. For the 1980 census, the Bureau added spatial information (longitude and latitude) and a number of nonstreet features, to create the GBF/DIME files. For 1990 the Bureau expanded the spatial database to cover the entire country, greatly increased the number of

address ranges, and developed a more sophisticated data structure, producing the TIGER system of databases.

Databases and software for address matching have been available from the Bureau of the Census for 25 years (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1970), but low-cost, microcomputer-based address matching has become practical only recently. This achievement is due to three factors: the continuously increasing power and the decreasing cost of microcomputer hardware, the growing sophistication of desktop GIS software, and the recent availability of the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files on CD-ROM. The current version of the TIGER/Line files includes address ranges for areas encompassing over 80 percent of the United States population (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993b). Any agency, business, or organization within these areas can now begin address matching for an initial investment of less than \$5,000, including microcomputer hardware, GIS software, and the appropriate TIGER/Line databases.

This article provides an overview of address matching technology so that urban planners can have a realistic understanding of the capabilities, limitations, and costs of this newly available microcomputer-based technology. The next five sections of the article will answer these basic questions: (1) what is address matching? (2) what are the data and technology requirements for address matching? (3) what are the sources and consequences of address match errors? (4) what software tools are available to improve address match results? and (5) what role can urban planners play in the larger community of address match practitioners?

Basics of Address Matching

Address matching can be defined, most generally, as the process of linking records in two databases, based upon street address (modified from U.S. Bureau of Census 1970, 18). The first of these databases, the reference database, contains both address information and locational information. Usually the reference database contains one record for every street segment, that is the portion of a street between one intersecting street and the next intersecting street. (4) This record includes fields for directional prefix, street name, street type, and directional suffix. Four additional fields store the low and high addresses on the segment's left side, and the low and high addresses on its right side. Information on the latitude and longitude of the segment endpoints is also stored, as is optional information on the location of intermediate points (or shape points) between the two endpoints. Other optional fields may store the zip code, city name, or census tract number of each side of the street segment. Currently, the most common source of reference databases is the U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line files (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993b), which will be discussed in more detail below.

The second required database is the target database. It contains address information plus additional database fields characterizing the event that took place at the address or was related to the address. (The first column of Table 1 lists many of the target databases most frequently used in urban areas.) The address matching software attempts to identify a street segment record in the reference database that has the same street name, street type, and other identifiers as the record in the target database. After the two records have been matched, interpolation is used to assign geographic coordinates to the target database record, and other locational information (such as census tract number) can be copied from the reference database record to the target database record. This matching process is a specialized example of the way in which a relational database management system can join two databases that share a common field or set of fields. Figure 1 shows example records from both reference and target databases, and illustrates the typical outcomes produced by the matching process. (Figure 1 omitted)

The first and second records of the target database each generate a perfect match with a single record in the reference database, since the street name, street type, and other address fields of the two records are identical, and the target address number is contained within the reference

record's address range. The third record achieves a partial match, since most of the fields are identical but there is a difference in street type. A partial match can result when no perfect match is available but there are substantial similarities between a target record's address and the address information in one or more reference database records. Partial matches will be discussed in considerable detail below. The fourth target record generates partial matches with two different reference records because of the omission of the directional prefix ("N" or "S" for north or south) in the target record. The fifth and sixth target records cannot currently be matched. There appear to be no possible matches for the fifth record, but in the sixth target record perhaps "Maine St." is a misspelling of "Main St." The sixth record is an example of a potential match, an unmatched record that could be matched if the analyst were willing to adopt less stringent match criteria.

Once the target address has been matched to a single street segment in the reference database, the address matching software checks the parity (even/odd designation) of the target address and determines whether it falls on the left or right side of the street. The software then interpolates to determine the address's approximate distance along the street segment by using the low and high addresses of the block face, as shown in Figure 2. (Figure 2 omitted)

The example in Figure 2 shows that street number 306 lies about two-thirds of the way between the low address on the right (302) and the high address on the right (308). Therefore, by interpolation, the address is assumed to lie two-thirds of the way $([306-302] / [308-302] = .6666)$ between the two end points of the street segment. A user-specified offset (e.g., 25 feet) may then be applied to move the location a set distance away from the street centerline. To provide additional control on the correctness of the match, the GIS may compare the city name or zip code in the target record with similar fields in the reference record. This use of check-fields allows the process to distinguish between multiple instances of "Main Street" in the same county or region. Finally, the x-y location of the address is preserved by writing it into the target database, or user-selected geographic codes (such as census tract numbers) are copied from the reference database into the target database. It is important to emphasize that the interpolation process, by nature, can produce only an approximate location for each target record address. In Figure 2, for example, the interpolated position for 304 N. Leisure Lane would be one-third of the way along the street. However, its actual position is located in the middle of the block, since the building at number 302 is on a large lot.

Requirements for Address Matching

The successful linkage of target records and reference records is the heart of address matching. However, this procedure is only one component of the larger process, illustrated in Figure 3 as a series of nine steps. (Figure 3 omitted)

Steps one, two, and three (on the left side of Figure 3) generate the reference database, usually a GIS database of street-segment centerlines with address range information for each side of the street segments. The most common source for building a reference database is the TIGER/Line files developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Klosterman and Lew 1992, U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993b). TIGER/Line files for most states are available on a single CD-ROM for \$250. (See the Appendix for a listing of sources for address matching datasets and software.) Although the street centerline network covers the entire United States, the files do not (and cannot) contain address ranges for rural areas where city-style address ranges do not exist, or for areas that have been recently developed. The documentation manual for the TIGER/Line files (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993b) includes a county-by-county listing of the estimated proportion of street segments with address ranges.

There are three other potential sources for reference databases. First, the best available reference databases are those that are continuously updated by local, regional, or state government agencies, but they are available only in limited areas. Second, several commercial firms (such as Geographic

Data Technology and Etak) have added expanded address ranges to the TIGER/Line files. In some areas the commercial databases represent a significant improvement over the TIGER/Line files; in other areas the differences are minimal. Before purchasing one of these products, the user should compare the percentage of street segments having TIGER/Line address ranges in the area of interest to the percentage in the commercial product, for a rough measure of the commercial database's added value. (5)

The third source for reference databases is now the least important, but could eventually become the most important. The U.S. Postal Service sells a set of national street-segment databases that allow organizations with large mailing lists to generate the appropriate nine-digit zip codes from databases containing only street addresses and five-digit zip codes (U.S. Postal Service 1993). In urban areas, the nine-digit zip codes generally equate to city blocks or even smaller areas. (6) These databases contain many of the same fields as do the TIGER/Line files (street name, street type, low address left, etc.), and also include the full nine-digit zip code for every street segment. Unfortunately, they do not contain any geographic or locational information. However, a second Postal Service database called ZIP/TIGER (U.S. Postal Service 1991) relates nine-digit zip codes to the TIGER Census geography, and includes latitudes and longitudes of varying accuracy. Because the Postal Service continuously updates these databases, over time they will improve in coverage and accuracy. By contrast, the TIGER/Line files may not be substantially updated until the next census, and will become less and less acceptable as an address match reference file. The "Geocoder" package from Strategic Mapping uses the Postal Service databases, and in the future many GIS packages may be able to incorporate them directly into the address matching process.

Once the TIGER/Line files or an appropriate substitute have been obtained, the database must be converted from the TIGER/Line format to the specific internal format required by user's GIS or stand-alone address match software. There are multiple releases of the TIGER/Line files, the most recent being the 1992 version, and the format of TIGER/Line data has changed slightly with each one. The GIS system's import facility must be capable of handling the 1992 version, which has significantly expanded address ranges. Once the TIGER/Line files have been imported, it is beneficial for the GIS to conduct automated consistency checks to identify parity errors (even and odd addresses on the same side of the street), overlapping address ranges, inconsistent street names, and other potentially correctable errors. These automated consistency checks are found in UNIX workstation GIS systems such as ARC/INFO, but are not yet widely available on microcomputer GIS packages.

Steps four, five, and six (on the right side of Figure 3) must be accomplished for each target database that will be address matched. The target records may be stored in any of a huge variety of internal database formats, but in virtually every case it will be possible to convert the records into an ASCII file with fixed field widths or comma-delimited fields, then import the ASCII file into the GIS database format. Most microcomputer GIS packages store much of their own data as dBase DBF files, making it particularly easy to address match databases already in that format.

The target databases, unfortunately, generally store address information in different styles, and even within the same database the address data will be inconsistently formatted. Apartment numbers, building numbers, street abbreviations, and street spellings are the most common sources of inconsistency. The GIS or matching software should standardize the address elements, drop information that is irrelevant for address matching (such as apartment, floor, and building numbers) and convert addresses to a uniform format. This will allow the most records to be matched accurately without user intervention.

Once both the reference and target databases have been prepared, the actual matching process can begin. Stand-alone address match packages and GIS-based address match tools usually allow for both batch and interactive matching. During batch matching the software matches as many records as

possible without user intervention (step 7). If only a small number of unmatched records remain, the residual records can be interactively matched (step 8). Interactive matching displays each unmatched record for the user to edit, in order to correct misspellings, expand abbreviations, or delete extraneous information that has prevented a correct match. The software may also present the street-segment records that are very similar to the unmatched target record, or allow the user to generate x and y coordinates for the record by pointing to a location on the screen.

The final step in the process is the application of the full range of GIS tools for the display and analysis of the geocoded database. For example, either the entire database or any user-specified subset can be displayed as a pin map by placing a symbol at the location of each event, or different symbols can be used for different types of events. An area thematic map can aggregate the number of events within a set of regions (such as police precincts or school districts) and shade each region according to the average or total number of events in the region. Other types of GIS data, such as detailed population information from the U.S. census, can be integrated to produce maps showing, for example, teenage fertility rates, dropout rates, or crime rates. Address matched data can also be used as an input to more sophisticated GIS applications such as optimized facility location, school bus routing to minimize miles driven, or the delineation of public facility service areas and estimated facility serviceloads.

Errors in Address Matching

The key to successful address matching is how well the software and analyst jointly respond to unmatched addresses. With a fully accurate street network and an error-free target database, address matching is a trivial task. But in the real world, errors in both the street network and target addresses mean that a 100 percent match rate is possible for only very small databases. Typical errors in the street network include missing street segments, missing address ranges, and incorrectly ranged streets. In the address field of the target database, characteristic problems include abbreviated street names ("MLK Dr" for "Martin Luther King Jr. Drive"), misspelled street names ("Main Street" for "Maine Street"), complex directional combinations ("100 E N St NE"), and confusing or ambiguous information ("Apt 3 N Decatur Road").

After any address matching operation, the target records can theoretically be subdivided into four result classes.⁽⁷⁾ The first class comprises correct matches, those records that now contain the proper (approximate) x and y coordinates or geographic codes for the target address. The second class contains unmatched records that could not be matched under any circumstances. That could be due to an address that is missing, mangled, or nothing more than a post office box. It could also result from the location of the address in a very recent subdivision not included in the reference database. The third and fourth result classes describe two fundamental types of matching errors. Incorrect matches, or false positives, include records that are matched, for some reason, to the incorrect street segments. Nonmatches that could have been matched, or false negatives, can be due to a small mistake such as the omission of a directional suffix.

In most cases the analyst will find perfect matches for 25 to 75 percent of the target database records. But how should the unmatched records be handled? There are three basic options. Strategy A ignores all records that are not perfect matches and uses only the perfectly matched records for mapping or further analysis. Strategy B enlarges the set of matched records by including both perfect matches and the most reliable types of partial matches. Strategy C expands the matched record set still further by including perfect matches and every possible partial match, of whatever reliability. Figure 4 shows the results of applying the three strategies to a typical target database. (Figure 4 omitted)

The lowest section of each stacked bar represents those records that cannot achieve any kind of match, either perfect or partial, no matter how relaxed the match criteria. The next, white, area of each bar depicts the portion of target records that are correctly matched. The third set of bars (with cross hatching) shows potential matches, that is, records that are

currently treated as unmatched, but could be matched if additional types of partial matches were allowed. The top, dark, bars show the proportion of the target database that has been matched, but incorrectly.

The number of total matches (correct and incorrect) divided by the total number of records is the match rate, while the number of incorrect matches divided by the total number of matches is the error rate. In moving from strategy A to strategy B to strategy C, the analyst relaxes the match requirements and transforms more and more potential matches into correct matches and mistaken matches. During this process the match rate increases (from 55%, to 80%, to 95%), but the error rate jumps as well (from 9%, to 12%, to 21%).

Unfortunately, there can be no absolute rule to determine the proper tradeoff between the advantage of matching more records and the disadvantage of decreased match reliability. Instead, two general questions must guide the analyst. First, how do the benefits of a higher match rate compare to the costs of a higher error rate? In most cases, an approach like that of Strategy B would be best, since the 25% increase in match rate comes at the cost of only a 3% increase in the error rate. But when a GIS is used for instant dispatch of emergency services, the consequences of a high error rate (emergency vehicles sent to the wrong location) would be much more severe than those of a lower match rate, so Strategy A would be the most appropriate. At the other extreme, during a GIS application to route school buses, a high error rate would result in some empty seats on some buses, but a low match rate would require many children to stand on overcrowded buses. For this application, Strategy C would probably be superior.

The second question the analyst must ask is whether there is reason to suspect a systematic bias in the unmatched records, and whether that bias could substantially distort the results of the analysis. Matching software that cannot recognize apartment numbers may fail to match any address that includes an apartment number. This means that the set of successful matches will exclude many apartment dwellers and is thereby likely to underrepresent lower-income residents. In another example, any matching process that uses the unmodified TIGER files will fail to locate addresses in recently developed areas. This will introduce a bias against new homes, and a spatial bias against rapidly developing areas. In any single case these sources of bias may or may not be important, depending on the type of target database being used and the fundamental purpose of the analysis (Drummond 1993).

A final caution concerns the spatial limitations of address matching. Any location generated through address matching will be approximate and necessarily less accurate than the original street-segment database. TIGER/Line files, for example, were digitized from the Census Bureau's original Address Coding Guides and U.S.G.S. 1:100,000 maps (Marx 1990). In general, well-defined points in the TIGER/Line files will be placed within 167 feet of their true location on the ground. Considering the additional uncertainties introduced by location interpolation, of sets, and other factors, address matched locations should never be used when a high level of spatial accuracy (within 200 feet) is required. For example, address matched locations should not be overlaid with an urban parcel boundary database, since the matched addresses will often fall outside the correct parcel boundaries.

Tools for Producing Partial Matches

For better or for worse, then, what are the actual mechanisms for generating partial matches? They fall into two categories: transformation tools and procedural strategies. Transformation tools are applied to the target database and/or reference database to convert the address information to a form more likely to produce a match. At the lowest level, data in the target record's address may have to be reordered, shifted to consistent upper case, or purged of commas. Translation tables can be used to standardize directional information, street names, and street types. A translation table would change "Street," "St," "St.," and "Str" to "St" as the standard form. User-modifiable translation tables allow common local

abbreviations ("MLK" for "Martin Luther King J'") to be inserted into the tables provided with the software.

The most powerful (and dangerous) transformation tool is the soundex function (Knuth 1973). This function creates a general phonetic equivalent (or soundex) for the written spelling of each street name, allowing the software to compare street names based upon their soundex values rather than their literal spellings. A simplified soundex function might retain the initial letter of the street name, drop all subsequent vowels and silent consonants, replace similar consonants with a single equivalent, and limit the soundex length to four letters. The street names "Main," "Maine," and "Mane" would all have the same soundex: "MN." The names "McDonald," "MacDonald," "McDonnell," and "McDonough" would also have the same soundex: "MKDN." As these examples suggest, the use of a soundex function can dramatically increase the address match rate, especially for databases whose address source was verbal, or databases in which the address field is marred by careless errors of data input and spelling. Use of a soundex function will also increase the error rate, perhaps very substantially. Whenever analysts apply an aggressive transformation tool like the soundex function, they should use additional check fields (such as zip code) and carefully examine a sample of the resulting soundex-based matches to gauge their general reliability.

Address matching software can also create partial matches through different procedural strategies. At present these fall into three major classes: criteria relaxation, scoring tables, and probability analysis. Criteria relaxation (used by Atlas GIS and MapInfo) requires multiple passes through the target database with successive loosening of match requirements. The first pass might require an exact match of street number, directional prefix, street name, street type, directional suffix, and zip code. The second pass might ignore directional prefix and directional suffix. A final pass might substitute the soundex function for the street name. During each pass, the user specifies which criteria are applied, and all applied criteria determine whether the match is successful or unsuccessful. The scoring **table** approach (used by ARC/INFO release 6 and ARCVIEW release 1) first applies a soundex algorithm to the street name, then generates a list of candidate street segments. Each candidate begins with a score of 100, but the GIS deducts a number of user-specified points for each nonmatching element. A missing directional suffix or a different directional suffix could each have a one point penalty; an exact street name match would have no penalty, but a soundex match could have a three point penalty. The candidate segment with the highest **score** would then be assigned the **match**, as long as the **score** were above a user-specified minimum.

The statistical probability approach (licensed for future release in several commercial GIS packages) creates matches based upon a sophisticated general theory of record matching (Jaro 1989, Jaro 1993). (8) To simplify somewhat, the target **database** and reference **database** are both broken into subsets based upon values of a common field such as zip code. Within each subset every target record is compared to every reference record. During this one-to-one **comparison**, address-related **fields** of the target record (street number, directional prefix, etc.) are assigned individual **weights** (**scores**) based upon their **similarity** to the reference record. The **weights** are then summed for a total weight (score) representing the likelihood that the given target record is located on the particular street segment. Record comparisons with total weights above a user-specified threshold value are designated as **matches**; comparisons with **weights** under a second user-specified threshold are nonmatches; and comparisons with weights between the two thresholds must be reviewed interactively by the analyst. Remaining nonmatches are broken into subsets by a different field (such as street name soundex), and the process is repeated.

These three procedural strategies illustrate the classic computing tradeoff between ease of use and power. The criteria relaxation method is the easiest to understand and use. The statistical probability approach is the most powerful, flexible, and statistically valid method. It will usually achieve the highest match rate and lowest error rate, but it is also the

most difficult to learn and use. The scoring table method combines good ease of use with moderate flexibility. At present, the criteria relaxation and scoring table methods are best suited for organizations without a history of address matching, while the statistical probability approach will appeal to experienced analysts who want to produce the best possible results. In the future, users can expect several GIS vendors to incorporate versions of the statistical probability method, while attempting to maintain a reasonable ease of use.

Address Update Programs

Over time, new subdivisions appear, street names change, address ranges expand or contract. An ongoing address matching program requires updated reference files, but this is only the first and least important of reasons for local governments to maintain updated, accurate address records. The second reason is preparation for the year 2000 census. Governments with locally updated TIGER/Line files can share them with the Census Bureau, making possible a more accurate (and in many cases, larger) enumeration. For cities in which the census undercount is a chronic problem, the potential gain from increased revenues and decreased legal costs could recoup the initial investment many times over. The final reason for updating addresses is the growing demand for accurate address information from other units of government. Emergency response (E-911) services are a prime example: for them, precise address information is critical to protecting lives and property. The U.S. Postal Service is also working to extend city-style address ranges into rural areas as part of its route restructuring program (Fusaro 1993, LaMacchia 1993).

It makes no sense for many organizations to update separate, inevitably conflicting address files for the same area. In most cities and counties the local planning department is the natural lead agency to undertake this task, since it already oversees the development process and may have responsibility for approval of new street names. The planning department also usually has good working relationships with other departments of local government, regional agencies, and public utilities, all of whom may be maintaining extensive internal address databases.

Table 2 shows the major types of address update activities. (Figure 2 omitted) The two rows of the table differentiate the types of addresses affected (new or existing), and the columns separate activities into reactive, nonintrusive measures and more aggressive, proactive measures.

The upper left-hand cell of the table lists nonintrusive activities for existing addresses. Any agency that begins address matching will quickly find numerous errors and possible errors in even the most recent TIGER/Line files, or in any other reference database. If these errors are logged, they can then be used to check, correct, and even expand the address ranges and other address characteristics. A separate database table of address exceptions can contain references to out-of-sequence numbers, parity errors, and other exceptional circumstances that do not fit the normal expectations for address location. Going still further, an extended alias database can be constructed so that the most common forms of misspecified addresses can be translated directly into their correct, standard equivalents (Hurst 1993).

These activities can all operate within the established record structure of the current TIGER/Line files; For new development, however, an agency must digitize additional street segments with new address ranges, as shown in the lower left hand cell of Table 2. In order to maintain compatibility with the existing TIGER files, any agency adding new records should closely follow the guidelines available from the Census Bureau (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1993a). This will ensure that the updated local information is as useful as possible in preparing for the 2000 census.

In many jurisdictions, new street names and addresses already must be approved by planning departments (Table 2, lower right-hand cell). Because of the spread of address-dependent E-911 systems, it is becoming more and more important for each business or home to have a unique, unambiguous address. Since the planning department usually regulates the overall development process, it is not difficult to require the department's

approval for new street names and addresses.

The final class of address maintenance activities is the most aggressive and potentially the most controversial. In any city's current addressing scheme there can be several different names for the same physical street, multiple spellings of street names, misordered addresses, address parity errors, and different streets with similar or even identical names. The visitor to Atlanta, for example, will find more than three dozen streets with every possible variation of the name "Peachtree." Not only do these problems make it difficult for visitors and citizens to find locations, but property and even lives are threatened when police, fire, and ambulance services cannot respond quickly to emergency calls. If the number of nonstandard addresses is very large, a local government may wish to rationalize its addressing scheme by reassigning numerical addresses and modifying street names (Eichelberger 1993). The benefits will be substantial, but so will be the opposition of citizens and businesses who understandably prefer their traditional, established addresses. A rationalization program can be undertaken only when the advantages (especially in terms of emergency service response) are so overwhelming that they clearly outweigh the imposed inconvenience of new addresses. For most governments, a combination of the other Table 2 activities will provide sufficient, inexpensive, and noncontroversial means of maintaining an accurate address database. Because of the recent release of the 1992 TIGER/Line files (in early 1994), this is an excellent time to begin address update programs. The longer the delay in beginning a program, the more difficult and expensive it will be to implement.

Microcomputer-based address matching now allows urban planners who deal with demographic, social, and economic data to routinely use the same GIS technology that is revolutionizing environmental analysis, parcel mapping, transportation modeling, and infrastructure management. Of course, it would be far too much to expect that GIS (or any other computer technology) could provide new solutions for the country's urban problems. But perhaps planners armed with these newly available visualization and analysis tools can begin to develop a deeper understanding of the spatial activity patterns that produce poverty, crime, teenage pregnancy, and chronic unemployment. We could then target our limited dollars of social service spending to reduce needless duplication and ensure that help is nearest at hand for those who need it most. This in itself would be a considerable achievement.

NOTES

1. There are many examples of the innovative application of GIS technology to urban problems, such as Jimmy Carter's Atlanta Project (Sawicki 1993) and the Providence (Rhode Island) Plan (The Providence Plan 1994). Most of these applications have been developed by academicians and community organizations, not by urban planners within city government. For a brief but broad sample of these types of extragovernmental activity, see Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (1994), 16-19.

2. The term "geocoding" can be used as an exact synonym for address matching (Cooke 1993), but it can also refer, more broadly, to the general process of adding location identifiers such as county names or census tract numbers to a database containing information on points, lines, or polygons (Huxhold 1991, 319). In this second, broader meaning, geocoding can be based upon street addresses, city names, five-digit zip codes, or even telephone exchanges.

3. Address matching can also be an invaluable tool for certain types of environment, transportation, and infrastructure applications. These GIS application areas, however, have other, primary sources of detailed spatial data, including existing maps, aerial photography, and satellite imagery. Address matching is usually the main source of spatial data for small-area demographic, social, and economic analysis. Even U.S. census data or urban areas, as will be discussed below, is ultimately derived from address matching.

4. Reference databases may also consist of detailed polygon data, such as

parcel boundaries, or point data, such as nine-digit zip locations. In these cases there is no need for the type of spatial interpolation depicted in Figure 2, so the locational information in the reference record is simply copied to the target record. Otherwise, the match process is the same whether the reference database consists of points, lines, or polygons.

5. Commercial street-segment databases provide significant advantages besides expanded address ranges. These can include more types of features, corrected street names and zip codes, additional shape points for better geographic representation, greater spatial accuracy, improved connectivity of segments within the street network, more consistent classification of road types, and direct availability in the internal data format of major GIS packages.

6. If the final two digits of an address's street number are added to its nine-digit zip code, the result is an eleven-digit number that should be unique or every street address throughout the United States. In the future, these numbers could be used to develop a nationwide database containing the latitude and longitude of every address in the country.

7. The classification is theoretical because an actual classification would require complete and perfect information as to which matches were correct and which were not.

8. Matchware is not a GIS, but a generalized record matching program that can also be used, for example, to remove duplicate records from databases.

APPENDIX

Datasets and Software Services

Data Services ;Division

Customer Services

Bureau of the ;Census

U.S. Department of Commerce

Washington, DC 20233

1301-763-4100

TIGER/Line files and Census data CD-ROM disks

U.S. Postal Service

National Customer Support Center

6060 Primacy Parkway STE 201 Memphis, TN 38188-0001

800-331-5746

Zip code address match databases and ZIP/TIGER databases

Environmental Systems Research Institute

380 New York Street

Redlands, CA 92373

714-793-2853

ARCVIEW and ARC/INFO GIS software and spatial datasets

Strategic Mapping Inc. 3135 Kifer Road

Santa Clara, CA 95051

408-970-9600

Atlas GIS software and spatial datasets

MapInfo

200 Broadway

Troy, NY 121800

613-226-8673

MapInfo GIS software and spatial datasets

Geographic Data Technology Inc.

13 Dartmouth College Highway

P.O. Box 377

Lyme, NH 03768

603-795-2183

Dynamap 2000 spatial datasets

Etak, Inc.

1430 O'Brien Drive

Menlo Park, CA 94025

415-328-3825

ETAK spatial datasets

Matchware Technologies Inc.

14637 Locustwood Lane

Silver Spring, MD 20905

301-384-3997

Autostan address standardization software and Automatch record matching software REFERENCES

Cooke, Donald E 1993. Spatial Data for Business. In Profiting from a Geographic Information System, edited by Gilbert H. Castle III. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World, 211-30.

Drummond, William J. 1993. The Development of GIS-Based Small Area Social Indicators. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Computers in Urban Planning and Urban Management 1: 195-209.

Dueker, Kenneth J., and P. Barton DeLacey. 1990. GIS in the Land Development Process: Balancing the Needs of Land Use Planners and Real Estate Developers. Journal of the American Planning Association 56,4: 483-91.

Eichelberger, Peirce. 1993. The Importance of Addresses: The Locus of GIS. Proceedings of the 1993 Conference the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association 1: 212-7.

Fusaro, Randy. 1993. Panel Discussion: Data Sharing Partnerships for Building Enhancing TIGER. Atlanta, GA: 1993 Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association.

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- U.S. Postal Service. 1993. *Address Information Products Technical Guide*. Memphis, TN: U.S. Postal Service.
- Drummond is an assistant professor in the City Planning Program at the Georgia Institute of Technology and Associate Director of the Center for GIS and Spatial Analysis Technologies.

6/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02373456 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59534944 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Data on the Move -- In Pursuit of a Competitive Advantage.(integrating legacy system data) (Technology Information)

Atkins, Mark E.

Enterprise Systems Journal, 15, 2, 42

Feb, 2000

ISSN: 1053-6566

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2797 LINE COUNT: 00231

... ways to automate the decision as to whether two records match. One, the deterministic, decision- **table** approach, performs a pattern- or rule-based lookup in a table. The other method, probabilistic...

...compared is evaluated and given a score or letter grade that tells how well it **matched** . All the **grades** are lined up to form a pattern, maintaining visibility for each field. The pattern is...

...matched to a static table that tells the system whether that particular configuration of field **scores** should or should not be **matched** .

Probabilistic linking also evaluates each field, but the score numerically represents that field's information content or amount of information (its emphasis, significance, or usefulness in making a **matching** decision). Then, the individual field **scores** are summed, to produce a final score precisely measuring the information content of the **fields** being **compared** for a **match** . That final **score** , or **match weight** , can be converted into an odds ratio for an accurate gauge of the probability of...

...based on characteristics of the data. For example, the measurement process will give a higher **weight** to a **match** between a pair of Social Security numbers than it will give to a match between gender indicators like "M" and "F." It will also give a higher **weight** to **matching** rare values, like the first name Horatio, than it will give to matching common values...

6/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01889542 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17983884 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Strike it rich with GoldMine: An up-to-date contact manager: Schedule It!

comes up short. (ELAN Software's GoldMine for Windows 95 3.0, Now

Software's Now Up-to-Date for Windows and Outlook Software's

OutlookSoftware Schedule It! contact managers) (Software

Review) (Evaluation)

Brenesal, Barry; Jones, Mitt

Windows Sources, v4, n2, p60(3)

Feb, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation

ISSN: 1065-9641

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1657 LINE COUNT: 00143

... phone-line. You can also page any customer, client, employee, or friend in your contact **database** with a single mouse click. You can even have GoldMine page you if you don...

...Merge/Purge Wizard walks you through a potentially complex procedure that lets you determine the **degree** of **similarity** between records, triggering a purge. You can **compare fields** by sound, exact match, first word, or first x number of characters--and then set...

6/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01530957 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12516035 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Knowledge engineering. (Parallel Automated Coding Expert census classification system)
Creedy, Robert H.; Masand, Brij M.; Smith, Stephen J.; Waltz, David L.
Communications of the ACM, v35, n8, p48(16)
August, 1992
ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 10041 LINE COUNT: 00827

... that is preferred by standard methods, and it brings home the true dimensionality of the **database**. In the case of the census **database**, there are over 50,000 different words, potentially corresponding to a 50,000-dimensional, binary...

...performing nearest neighbor classification with free text is that the textual data contained in the **fields** is not easily **comparable**. There are so many different ways of expressing occupations and industries as phrases that exact...

...with only a slight modification: "Serving food and drinks"). With numeric fields, a distance or **degree** of **match** can be computed even in the absence of exact match (i.e., we know 100...computer languages (*Lisp for PACE and Fortran for AIOCS). Additionally, each system required the preclassified **database** of examples.

The main effort in building an MBR system is deciding how to **compare** the various types of **fields** for similarity. For numerical and logical fields, one can use statistical methods to decide how...

...see which gave the best classification performance on a test dataset. For text fields, a **weighted match** based on the methods used for text-text comparisons in the SEEKER system [26] could...

6/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01244206 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06505431 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The right job. (Software Review) (career counseling software) (evaluation)
Krengel, Larry
Classroom Computer Learning, v8, n7, p16(2)
April, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0746-4223 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 978 LINE COUNT: 00074

... abilities. To help with this process, The Right Job sets up a very simple two- **column** visual **comparison**, with the student's ideal conditions listed on the left and the job's actual...

...Moving to another disk in the four-disk program, Mike had little difficulty using a **database** search routine to explore jobs that had not appeared on his previous lists, and to search for jobs that **matched** certain criteria such as training **level** or minimum salary.

Still another section of The Right Job sets up a simulation of...

6/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01207635 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06168738 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Curvilinear regression: in Release 2.
Cheetham, Alan; Hayek, Lee-Ann
Lotus, v3, n5, p78(4)

May, 1987

ISSN: 8756-7334

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 2600

LINE COUNT: 00198

... value =[(increase in R-squared)*(degrees of freedom)/(1 - R-squared)].sup.1/2

Now **compare** the t values in **column** N with those found in a standard statistical Student's t-distribution **table**. In the **table** you'll find that, with 13 degrees of freedom, a t value of 4.221 **corresponds** to the highest **level** of significance. The t value in cell N2 is 10,40633844, which greatly exceeds 4...

6/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02241840 Supplier Number: 57779606 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. Defines New Market With Third GPS Inventory

Project Award.

Business Wire, p1569

Nov 24, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 340

... locating objects and capturing their attributes in the field in real-time with an astonishing **degree** of **accuracy**.

"The available technology has allowed us to create an efficient and cost effective product for...

...G&O Atlanta's Survey Department Head.

County mapping is loaded into portable computers, enabling **field** crews to locate valves and **compare** GPS results to supposed locations. Once a valve is located, it is then "exercised" - turned...

...to open and close the valve.

These and other attributes are captured into a GIS **database** in the field and the valve is marked with paint to indicate what was done...

6/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02290487 Supplier Number: 44430259 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

G.A.T.T. ACCORD MEETS WITH MIXED REACTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

Chronicle of Latin American Economic Affairs, pN/A

Feb 10, 1994

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; General

Word Count: 831

... they are not at the zero level, would allow Latin America to compete on something **closer** to a **level** playing **field**, representing significant improvement **compared** to the past.

While much has been made in the international forum of the search...

...to define themselves in terms of global markets and not ideologies.

Copyright 1994 Latin American **Database** /Latin American Institute

6/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08011680 Supplier Number: 65912833 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Master Patient Index Helps Preserve Order.

Gillespie, Greg
Health Data Management, v8, n5, p78
May, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 3722

... works both on the "front end" on the desktop, and the "back end" on a **database**. The index is interfaced with the hospital's registration system. While a patient is being registered, the index system checks the registration **database**. It scans existing registration files by 20 different data fields and uses fuzzy logic--a...

...of mathematical algorithms that identifies information not by "incorrect" and "correct" values, but by the **degree** of **similarity**. Provider organizations can create algorithms that, for example, recognize "Bill" and "William" as similar names...

...dates could be transposed.

Fuzzy logic works in tandem with other advanced search capabilities to **compare** information in multiple data **fields** in a master patient index's "master file" to fields in an information system's...

6/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07379554 Supplier Number: 60072162 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Relating Products to TV Program Clusters. (Polling Data) (Statistical Data Included)
ASSAEL, HENRY; POLTRACK, DAVID F.
Journal of Advertising Research, v39, n2, p41
March, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Polling Data; Statistical Data Included
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Refereed; Professional
Word Count: 5640

... is correspondence analysis (Ludovic, Morineau, and Warwick, 1984; Myers, 1996).

In correspondence analysis, a contingency **table** is first established, in this case, 10 automobile categories by 91 programs, with the program...

...each cell. A chi-square statistic is then computed for each cell in the contingency **table** based on row (program) and **column** (product) totals to **compare** the expected VCI to the actual. These chi-square statistics are then the input for...

...similar to a principal components (factor) analysis. The program produces n dimensions and creates the **equivalent** of a factor **score** on each dimension for each program and product jointly. This score is based on the...

6/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07226994 Supplier Number: 59843996 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Acid Etch Resistance of Automotive Clearcoats. I: Laboratory Test Method Development. (Technical) (Statistical Data Included)
Holubka, J. W.; Schmitz, P. J.
The Journal of Coatings Technology, v72, n901, p77
Feb, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Technical; Statistical Data Included
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 4201

... episodic occurrence rather than a factor characteristic of a specific geographic area. The results from **Table 1** show that the etch performance increases from top (acrylic melamine) to bottom (acrylic urethane...

...the weight loss observed in laboratory tests, and the average etch rating from the **field** tests are **compared**. It is evident that the relative laboratory performance and field etch ratings show very similar trends. A **similar** plot of the **weight** loss from laboratory testing versus the average field rating is shown in Figure 5. This plot displays the **degree** of **correlation** between the laboratory results and the field results for conventional clearcoat systems cured under nominal...

6/3,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04835859 Supplier Number: 47115005 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Alyeska program allows pig performance comparison
Vieth, Patrick H.; Rust, Steven W.; Johnson, Elder R.; Cox, Michael L.
The Oil and Gas Journal, p52
Feb 10, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 4218

... least 50 mils of wall loss was measured. These data are used to represent the **field** measurements for the detailed **comparison**. **Table 2** presents the distribution of the depths of corrosion for the 2,246 segments.

Performance...

...the depth of corrosion and the axial and circumferential extent of the corrosion. Each performance **measure**, detection, and measurement **accuracy** is described.

There are several reasons for quantifying the performance of an ILI survey. First...

6/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

13685989 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 76896818 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
On the optimality of public capital for long-run economic growth: evidence from panel data. (Statistical Data Included)
MILLER, NIGEL JAMES; TSOUKIS, CHRISTOPHER
Applied Economics, 33, 9, 1117
July 15, 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0003-6846
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 6902 LINE COUNT: 00693

... regressions than simple OLS does not appear useful. On the whole, the estimates of **Table 1** suggest that public capital is a fairly important determinant of growth. The implicit concept of...

...whether the intercept has shown a structural, if unspecified, change. In column 1 of **Table 2**, a time dummy (TIME) is added. As expected, its coefficient is significantly negative and the (R.sup.2) rises (compare with column 1 of **Table 1**). The type of growth observed is endogenous without convergence. Importantly, public capital is significant and...

...for which there are enough data points) seems warranted. In view of the high degree of (negative) correlation between POPGR and PCY(-1) (0.48,

0.4 and 0.58 in the whole sample...

6/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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12942201 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 67531148 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Inattentive Behavior in Childhood: Epidemiology and Implications for
Development. (Statistical Data Included)**
Warner-Rogers, Jody; Taylor, Alan; Taylor, Eric; Sandberg, Sejia
Journal of Learning Disabilities, 33, 6, 520
Nov, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0022-2194
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 13769 LINE COUNT: 01284

... the control group. The significance of the overall F test is given
in the penultimate **column** of the **table**. **Comparisons** with the control
group were made using t tests of the parameter estimates. Group sizes...

...some tests may be based on slightly smaller numbers. CPT = continuous
performance test; MFF-20 = **Matching** Familiar Figures test.

Objective **Measures** of Overactivity and Inattentive Behavior

The rates of objective measures of movements are presented in **Table**
5. Because these activity measures were counts of movements, tests between
groups were carried out...

6/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12753662 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 66496517 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Optimal Schooling Investments and Earnings: An Analysis Using Australian
Twins Data.**
LEE, YEW LIANG
Economic Record, 76, 234, 225
Sept, 2000
ISSN: 0013-0249 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 7004 LINE COUNT: 00576

... coefficients on the age and gender variables are consistent with
other estimates in the literature.

Table 3 provides a comparison of Ashenfelter and Rouse's (1998)
GLS estimates
and those of...

...report that the return to schooling is greater in the US than in
Australia. The **correlations** between ability and average schooling **level**
(γ) are very **similar** across the two studies (**compare columns**
(i) and (ii) of **Table** 3). The coefficients on the other common variables
are of the same order of magnitude...

...schooling variables, the 3SLS method is employed. The results are
reported in column (iv) of **Table** 3. Correcting for measurement error
leads to an estimate of the return to schooling of...

6/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12360945 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62591127 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Re-evaluating differences in poverty among central city, suburban, and
nonmetropolitan areas of the US.**
CUSHING, BRIAN; ZHENG, BUHONG
Applied Economics, 32, 5, 653
April 15, 2000

ISSN: 0003-6846 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 4640 LINE COUNT: 00454

... is captured by the Foster et al. measure, but not by the headcount ratio.

Interregional comparisons

Column (b) of Tables 1 and 2 details the interregional comparisons of poverty rates for each area type. Figure...

...summarizes the rankings in a Hesse diagram. Generally, the headcount ratio and Foster et al. measure give similar rankings via poverty orderings. For the four regions, the headcount ratio shows that in nonmetropolitan...

6/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12106089 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 59211716 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Decomposing two values of a binary variable: application to the unemployment differential in Hungary. (Statistical Data Included)

SAGET, CATHERINE

Applied Economics, 31, 12, 1609

Dec, 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0003-6846

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 9002 LINE COUNT: 00899

... sample) percentage points of the 5.4 percentage points difference comes from differences in the measured impact of the variables, which corresponds to slightly less than 90%. The table's diagonal shows the means of the predicted probabilities for one sample using the coefficients ...

...one subsample on each particular subsample. As values of the coefficients are kept constant, the comparison of predictions inside one column gives a measure in which the asymmetry in unemployment rates arose from the different distribution...

6/3,K/17 (Item 6 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11776402 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58263774 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The determinants of firm profitability in Australian manufacturing.

McDonald, James Ted

Economic Record, 75, 229, 115(1)

June, 1999

ISSN: 0013-0249 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 6678 LINE COUNT: 00586

... that is closer to Machin and van Reenen's (1993) results.

The final column of Table 1 presents results based on IV estimation of the full dataset. Despite the changing sample...

...coefficient on the import-sales ratio is no longer significant at the 10 per cent level, the point estimate is similar in magnitude to the comparable estimate from column 1.1.

Two additional specifications not reported confirm the robustness of the main results. First...

6/3,K/18 (Item 7 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10770587 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53643847 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Multiple outcome assessment in a study of the cost-effectiveness of
clozapine in the treatment of refractory schizophrenia.**
Rosenheck, Robert; Cramer, Joyce; Xi, Weichun; Grabowski, John; Charney,
Dennis
Health Services Research, 33, 5, 1237(2)
Dec, 1998
ISSN: 0017-9124 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7189 LINE COUNT: 00601

... the six domains. Among the 15 $((n.\text{sup.}) (n - 1))/2$ paired correlations, the average **correlation** coefficient across all six **measures** was only moderate strength (0.24, range 0.00-0.46), indicating that improvements in the six domains are relatively independent of each other.

Table 2 presents cumulative gain (area-under-the-curve) comparisons for the intention to treat analysis...

...standard deviation (z-score) improvement across all six measures for a full year). Clozapine-haloperidol **comparisons** are summarized in the seventh **column** to the right, showing the percentage difference in improvement between groups. On the unweighted measure of composite effectiveness (upper panel in **Table 2**), the clozapine group showed 49 percent greater improvement than the haloperidol group during the...

6/3,K/19 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10202281 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20531375 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**The domestic orientation of production and sales by U.S. manufacturing
affiliates of foreign companies.**
Zeile, William J.
Survey of Current Business, v78, n4, p29(22)
April, 1998
ISSN: 0039-6222 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 11385 LINE COUNT: 01061

... for whom goods intended for further manufacture account for at least 50 percent of imports. **Table 13** shows the industry-level import-share measures for this restricted sample of affiliates (**column 4**) in **comparison** with the measures for all manufacturing affiliates (**column 1**); the last two columns show the ratios of these **measures** to the **corresponding measure** for domestically owned U.S. parent companies.(43)
In most industries, the import shares for...

6/3,K/20 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10156543 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19995873 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
New friction factor derived from study of Egyptian gas-field pipeline.
El-Emam, N.; Gad, F.K.; Nafey, A. Safwat; Zoghaib, N.
Oil and Gas Journal, v95, n45, p72(6)
Nov 10, 1997
ISSN: 0030-1388 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2770 LINE COUNT: 00241

... end-line
pressure calculated by any of
the investigated four
equations is less than the
corresponding measured one.
To look for a better
accuracy than those obtained by
the investigated four

equations...

...to solve the well
known Colebrook implicit
equation, were checked.(6-9)
(See accompanying box.)
Table 2 presents the
obtained errors for these
equations as an example of their
accuracies. The...ASCII)
Among all the 18
equations evaluated, Panhandle B
has been the most accurate
when **compared** with **field**
data. As highly accurate gas
equations mean highly
optimum pipeline design, the
need is always...

6/3,K/21 (Item 10 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09840062 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19755587 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Measuring the difference in mean willingness to pay when dichotomous choice
contingent valuation responses are not independent.**
Poe, Gregory L.; Welsh, Michael P.; Champ, Patricia A.
Land Economics, v73, n2, p255(13)
May, 1997
ISSN: 0023-7639 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7204 LINE COUNT: 00611

... is expected to reduce the variance of the difference, as suggested
in the introduction.

A **comparison** across **columns** in **Table 5** shows that even when the
correlation coefficient is relatively high and cross-equation equality...

...of the joint to independent variance of the difference does decline with
increases in the **level** of **correlation**. Combined, these results suggest
that as correlations rise, the variance of the difference in estimated...

6/3,K/22 (Item 11 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09726527 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19745627 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Innovative temperature meter installed in North Sea.
Bell, Steven S.
World Oil, v218, n7, p37(1)
July, 1997
ISSN: 0043-8790 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 813 LINE COUNT: 00066

... to prevent hydrate formation.

The temperature sensor gives correct temperature outside the pipe. A
correlation **table** was established (through testing) during development of
the system, and oil temperature inside the pipe is calculated. Both
temperature values are displayed, and calculated temperature is verified by
comparison with other nearby **fields** connected to Snorre that have a
temperature sensor installed on the tree.

Response is good...

...The last 10 (degrees) C up to 45 (degrees) C takes 3-4 hr (45 (**degrees**
) C outside the pipe is **equivalent** to 90 (**degrees**) C inside).

The temperature sensor system consists of three parts:

* An ROV-installed/retrievable clamp...

6/3,K/23 (Item 12 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09456720 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19363565 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Simple laser-based pipeline corrosion assessment system.
Bruce, W.A.; Yapp, D.; Barborak, D.M.; Fingerhut, M.P.; Kania, R.
Pipeline & Gas Journal, v224, n3, p28(4)
March, 1997
ISSN: 0032-0188 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2555 LINE COUNT: 00206

... the laser-based system were more accurate than those record-ed on the ILI log (**Table 1**, fifth column). A **similar comparison** with manually **measured** corrosion (Client 3) also showed the laser-based measurements were more accurate (**Table 1**, fifth column). The net effect of this measurement accuracy, and the most significant benefit...

6/3,K/24 (Item 13 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09390705 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19250552 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Disappearing middle or vanishing bottom? A comment on Gregory. (response to Bob Gregory, The Economic Record, vol. 69, no. 204, p. 61, March 1993)
Belchamber, Grant
Economic Record, v72, n218, p287(7)
Sep, 1996
ISSN: 0013-0249 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4129 LINE COUNT: 00333

... middle, appears to obviate the need to use any deflator. In this respect, it is **similar** to other **measures** of inequality, such as the Gini coefficient and the coefficient of variation. The approach is...each of the corresponding base period segments.

Gregory's key finding is set out in **Table 2**, page 73, of Gregory (1993) where (**comparing column 8 with column 7**), he concludes that there has been a proliferation of both high-paying and low...

6/3,K/25 (Item 14 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09328684 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19045342 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Congruence between pay policy and competitive strategy in high-performing firms.
Montemayor, Edilberto F.
Journal of Management, v22, n6, p889(20)
Nov-Dec, 1996
ISSN: 0149-2063 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7624 LINE COUNT: 00685

... that organizations can be categorized by their dominant strategy. Moreover, the other correlations reported in **Table 1** are all moderate in magnitude. This indicates common method variance is not likely to...

...measures of strategy importance, and pay policy measures - appear quite independent from each other. The **correlations** between performance and strategy **measures** range from 0.05 to 0.18, **correlations** between performance and pay policy **measures** range from -0.11 to 0.18, and those between strategy and pay policy measures...

...to 0.20.

Differences in Pay Policies Between High-Performing Organizations with

Different Dominant Strategies.

Table 2 reports means for the ten pay policy measures. Means are reported for the whole...

...are few differences between the subsample of 104 high-performing organizations and the whole sample. **Compared** with the entire sample (second **column**), high-performing organizations (third column) differ only in that they use a more aggressive pay...

6/3,K/26 (Item 15 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08405279 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17781871 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Safe port in a storm: the impact of labor market conditions on community college enrollments.
Betts, Julian R.; McFarland, Laurel L.
Journal of Human Resources, v30, n4, p741(25)
Fall, 1995
ISSN: 0022-166X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8959 LINE COUNT: 00766

... zero.

Thus far in the econometric analysis we have focused exclusively on full-time enrollment. **Table 3** displays the results when the log of part-time enrollment was regressed on the variables used in Regressions 1 and 5 in **Table 2**. For **comparative** purposes, the first **column** replicates the results when log full-time enrollment is the dependent variable.

The **table** makes clear the reasons for our reluctance to model "full-time **equivalent**" enrollment, that is, a **weighted** average of full-time and part-time enrollment.

(TABULAR DATA FOR **TABLE 2** OMITTED)

Table 3

Model of Log of Part-Time Enrollment (LPT)

Dependent variable	LFT	LPT	LPT
Regressors...			

6/3,K/27 (Item 16 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08405239 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17781737 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Personality, organizational culture, and cooperation: evidence from a business simulation.
Chatman, Jennifer A.; Barsade, Sigal G.
Administrative Science Quarterly, v40, n3, p423(21)
Sep, 1995
ISSN: 0001-8392 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 9464 LINE COUNT: 00830

... collectivistic culture $x = 5.40$; $F(1,137) = 16.24$, p (less than) .000).

RESULTS

Table 1 reports the descriptive statistics and zero-order correlations among the variables. Correlations among dependent...

...of simple demography variables (sex, age, and citizenship), as well as comparable relational demography variables **measuring** subjects' **similarity** to others.

Hypothesis 1 predicted two effects: (1) that cooperative subjects in the matched cooperative...

...effects were tested using a priori contrasts comparing the two matched groups, (TABULAR DATA FOR **TABLE 1** OMITTED) respectively, with each of the three other conditions. Each **comparison** is presented in the last **column** of **Table 2**.

Table 2 shows that cooperative subjects in the collectivistic culture (group 4) were significantly more cooperative...

6/3,K/28 (Item 17 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07947309 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17110484 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Selling to the dwelling. (householding database marketing)
Egol, Len
Direct, v7, n5, p76(4)
May, 1995
ISSN: 1046-4174 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1718 LINE COUNT: 00139

... the household files depends on the marketer's business and goals. Usually, after records are **compared** using the full data **field**, they're assigned to a category based on the **degree** of **similarity**. There are all-equal categories, where every field in the record precisely matches every other...

...fields, and separate categories for all possible variations between records - rendering each household in the **database** unique.

Since the 1970s, householding has been used largely by packaged goods, mail order, financial investment and retail banking marketers to add value to a **database** through the grouping of individual files into households. The same concept is applied to business...

6/3,K/29 (Item 18 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07675933 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16987466 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Mending fences, building bridges: the effect of relationship by objectives on conflict.
Hebdon, Robert; Mazerolle, Maurice
Industrial Relations (Canadian), v50, n1, p164(22)
Wntr, 1995
ISSN: 0034-379X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 8175 LINE COUNT: 00656

... up to three contracts) and long run (all contracts) results are set out below in **Tables** 2 and 3, respectively. The first and second columns of each **table** show the "before" and "after" comparison of means between the RBO cases and the average...

...indicators: time in negotiations, grievance mediation and arbitration, total strikes and lockouts, and total conflict **score**. **Similarly**, columns three and four show the same results for the RBO control group. The final two **columns** reveal the results of **comparing** the before and after mean conflict scores of the RBO sample with those of the...

6/3,K/30 (Item 19 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07577737 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16437980 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
White-collar robotics: leveraging managerial decision making.
Ashton, Alison Hubbard; Ashton, Robert H.; Davis, Mary N.
California Management Review, v37, n1, p83(27)
Fall, 1994
ISSN: 0008-1256 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 11390 LINE COUNT: 00931

... or the manager's own (bootstrapping) model. The results of both

approaches are shown in **Table 2**. Part A compares the average forecast errors of the managers (column 2) with the...

...of both a manager/environmental model combination (column 3) and a manager/bootstrapping model combination (column 5). **Comparing columns 2 and 3**, we see that all 13 managers are outperformed by combining their own...

...managers who are least accurate. However, combining manager and model does not result in the **level of accuracy** that could be achieved by simply using the environmental model itself (89 pages). If the...
...similar to those of the bootstrapping models themselves.

TABULAR DATA OMITTED

In Part B of **Table 2**, the worst-case forecast errors of the managers (column 8) are **compared** with the corresponding errors of both the manager/environmental model combination (column 9) and the...

6/3,K/31 (Item 20 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07315278 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14754508 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The empirical relations between employers' striker replacement strategies and strike duration.
Schnell, John F.; Gramm, Cynthia L.
Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 47, n2, 189-206
Jan, 1994
ISSN: 0019-7939 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 10587 LINE COUNT: 00896

... as probability weights and then applying Huber corrections to the standard errors (Model 4c in column 3). **Comparing columns (2) and (3) of Table A1**, we note first that when an employer announces the intent to permanently replace striking...

...The coefficients on hires permanent replacements in the linear specifications with and without weighting are **similar** in magnitude. The significance **level** drops from the .02 level ($t = 2.35$) in the unweighted version to the .056...

6/3,K/32 (Item 21 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07261799 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15404449 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A comparison of nonparametric methods to measure efficiency in the savings and loan industry.
Garbaccio, Richard F.; Hermalin, Benjamin E.; Wallace, Nancy E.
Journal of the American Real Estate & Urban Economics Association, v22, n1, pl69(25)
Spring, 1994
ISSN: 0270-0484 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7856 LINE COUNT: 00629

... an S&L is, the less likely it will become insolvent.
In the last three **columns of Table 4**, we **compare** probits in which both the WAPM and DEA measures are used as regressors. Again, we only report the results for the WAPM measures to conserve space (they are very **similar** to the WACM measures). Introducing the WAPM efficiency measure, with the proportion of potential comparisons failed, diminishes the importance...

6/3,K/33 (Item 22 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06802204 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15142904 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Asset-pricing tests under alternative distributions.
Zhou, Guofu
Journal of Finance, v48, n5, p1927(16)
Dec, 1993
ISSN: 0022-1082 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6395 LINE COUNT: 00502

... $v = 5$ and $v = 7$, and $|\Gamma|$
 $= 3, 4$, and 8 . The second panel of **Table IV** provides the results
supporting the choices of the degrees of freedom.
With the chosen...

...Under the normality assumptions, Gibbons, Ross, and Shanken's (1989)
exact test is reported in **Table V** as GRS which has an F distribution with
degrees of freedom 12 and 107...

...F distribution. Efficiency is rejected in three of the six subperiods at
the 5 percent level. To assess the accuracy of our proposed numerical
approach, the same p-value is also computed numerically and reported as
|P.sub.0

in the third column of the table. A comparison of |P*.sub.0
and |P.sub.0
indicates the anticipated accuracy. The numerical errors...

6/3,K/34 (Item 23 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06495898 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14106960 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Does table 310-16 always apply? (standard on insulated conductors as
specified by the National Electric Code) (Code Forum)**
Hartwell, Fred
EC&M Electrical Construction & Maintenance, v92, n3, p92(3)
March, 1993
ISSN: 0013-4260 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2071 LINE COUNT: 00157

... understood, points to the strong misgivings within CMP 6 as to the
technical validity of **Table 310-16** in at least some cases. This sentence
remains today and the panel is...

...be a necessary load cushion in those calculations to offset problems
with the conventional ampacity tables.

Is there really a problem?

By way of example, the reader should look at the ampacity of 500kcmil
THW in **Table 310-16** and compare it to the Rho 90 column in **Table**
B-310-7. At first glance, the Appendix table looks far more favorable,
giving 427A instead of 380A. Note, however, that the new table is based
on 20 |degrees

C, and **Table 310-16** is based on 30 |degrees

C. The new table has a footer table that applies a 90% factor on
the new table ampacities if a 30 |degrees

C temperature applies. Comparing apples and apples, the new ampacity
comes out 384A at 30 |degrees

C, very close to the old table. A similar analysis on the other
conductor sizes yields similar results. We think this lends credence to the
new table.

We think that if this column is valid, the others probably are as
well. They...

6/3,K/35 (Item 24 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06216807 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13769306 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Schooling choices and demographic cycles. (includes appendix)
Falaris, Evangelos M.; Peters, H. Elizabeth
Journal of Human Resources, v27, n4, p551(23)
Fall, 1992
ISSN: 0022-166X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7913 LINE COUNT: 00643

... population growth is comparable to the hypothetical cycles depicted in Rows 4 and 6 in **Table 3**. Individuals who are born in a small cohort and who observe rising future cohorts...

...is comparable to the hypothetical cycles depicted in Rows 3 and 5.
The last three **columns** in **Table 3** **compare** the level of schooling predicted when individuals respond to a given demographic cycle to that...

...and older workers are imperfect substitutes for one another. In addition, they assume that the **degree** of substitutability is negatively **correlated** with the **level** of education. They formulate a two-period overlapping generations model. In this model workers have...

6/3,K/36 (Item 25 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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05585166 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11814859 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Volunteers in the delivery of public services: hidden costs ... and benefits.
Montjoy, Robert S.; Brudney, Jeffrey L.
American Review of Public Administration, v21, n4, p327(18)
Dec, 1991
ISSN: 0275-0740 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 7448 LINE COUNT: 00601

... of scores. This procedure resulted in 60 usable records, each one representing a different trainer.

Table 2 presents the judges' responses to six statements on a five-point scale ranging from...

...the volunteers offers a more accurate assessment of the volunteers' performance. The second and third **columns** of **Table 2** make this **comparison**. The **table** shows that the judges gave the volunteers positive ratings, though not quite as high as...

...their responses could affect future assignments in their counties. The average for the professionals was **close** to the maximum possible **score** of 5.00, while for the volunteers it was near 4.00. But these figures...

6/3,K/37 (Item 26 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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04535024 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08251714 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
An evaluation cost model of consideration sets.
Hauser, John R.; Wernerfelt, Birger
Journal of Consumer Research, v16, n4, p393(16)
March, 1990
ISSN: 0093-5301 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 11064 LINE COUNT: 00933

... Sum of squared errors(b) 4,403.1 4,945.3 4,164.8
(a) **Comparisons** : add consideration set size (**column 3**) versus (column 2), $F = 5.44$; add number of brands (column 3) versus (column...

...half of 1 percent of the households in the panel. The analysis is shown

in Table 3.

The number of brands is correlated with promotion intensity at the 0.05 level, but the correlation for the number of brands is less than the correlation for the consideration set size...

6/3,K/38 (Item 27 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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04083065 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07836965 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

UV/thermal curing of acrylate/epoxide functional coatings. (ultraviolet)

Christmas, Byron K.

Polymers Paint & Colour Journal, v179, n4241, p490(5)

July 12, 1989

ISSN: 0370-1158

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 4282

LINE COUNT: 00335

... any, of the photoinitiators was faster curing or more efficient during the UV curing phase.

Table 7 gives data which show the effects of the type of photoinitiator and a post...

...post bake process produced a large increase in tensile properties and Tg as indicated in Column B. A comparison of Column A with D and F and Column B with E and G shows that the...

...total cure.

We concluded this part of the project by evaluating the effects of the equivalent weight of the starting epoxide resin on cured film properties. The data given in Table 8 indicate that the higher equivalent weight epoxy resin, Epoxy B, when acrylated to a 1/1 acrylate to epoxy ratio, gives...

6/3,K/39 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02004939 51642550

Making decisions from an interview: Expert measurement and mechanical combination

Ganzach, Yoav; Kluger, Avraham N; Klayman, Nimrod

Personnel Psychology v53n1 PP: 1-20 Spring 2000

ISSN: 0031-5826 JRNL CODE: PPS

WORD COUNT: 6738

...TEXT: correlations, because restriction of range is likely to attenuate the interview accuracy, and because our database contains only interviewees that were subsequently drafted.

Overview of the Results

Table 2 presents the measures of accuracy of the various methods. Column 2 presents the correlations between predicted scores and the criterion. This correlation allows easy comparisons between the methods. Columns 3 and 4 present, respectively, the mean standardized predicted score of the group that had...

...OPS, is presented in column 5. Like the correlation in column 2, it is a measure of the method's accuracy. It is also the basis of the significance tests for the differences in accuracy between the methods (see Appendix).

Table 2 indicates that the methods that use criterion information are more accurate than the methods...

6/3,K/40 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01977695 48632815

The effects of the Uruguay round: Empirical evidence from U.S. industry
Mutti, John; Sampson, Rachelle; Yeung, Bernard
Contemporary Economic Policy v18n1 PP: 59-69 Jan 2000
ISSN: 1074-3529 JRNL CODE: CPI
WORD COUNT: 5073

...TEXT: significantly correlated with any of the other intensity variables. While the two human capital intensity **measures** are highly **correlated**, they **similarly** do not show any consistent and significant correlation with other intensity variables. The lack of...

...proxies to capture the characteristics of industries that may benefit from the Uruguay Round Agreement.

Table 6 displays ordinary least squares regression results explaining the relationship between cumulative abnormal return and variables representing **comparative** advantage. In **columns** (1)-(5), each explanatory variable enters independently. In columns (6) and (7) all intensity measures...

6/3,K/41 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01898368 05-49360

Bottom-line focus, downsizing offset benefits of median salary increase
Adelfang, Osie Gabriel
Pulp & Paper v73n9 PP: 36-44 Sep 1999
ISSN: 0033-4081 JRNL CODE: PUP
WORD COUNT: 2851

...TEXT: with no supervisory experience are making slightly less today than they did two years ago.

Table 6 compares income with educational **field** of respondents. Although civil and industrial engineers reported the highest median salaries and environmental science...

...too small for these groups to draw any concrete conclusions. Most other respondents with engineering **degrees** reported **similar** median salaries (\$77,000 to \$79,000). In a break with recent surveys, those with...

6/3,K/42 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01813046 04-64037

New PBPK model applied to old occupational exposure to benzene
Sherwood, R Jerry; Sinclair, Georgia C
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal v60n2 PP: 259-265
Mar/Apr 1999
ISSN: 0002-8894 JRNL CODE: AIH
WORD COUNT: 3298

...TEXT: for the computer model.

The results are presented and discussed in the following series of **tables**, and those from a typical operation are shown in Figure 1. The top diagram in...

...concentration in urine. The points in these diagrams show the concentrations actually measured in the **field**, which may be **compared**

with the predicted values.

Comments on Specific Operations

Table I, Loader 1

Benzene in breath was negligible before exposure, the computer model was accurate...

...of work. The PBPK model value for phenol in urine was rather higher than that **measured** at the midday break, but **accurate** at the end of work. It underestimated the concentration the following morning, but not if...

6/3,K/43 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01803657 04-54648

Measuring time at work: Are self-reports accurate?

Jacobs, Jerry A

Monthly Labor Review v121n12 PP: 42-53 Dec 1998

ISSN: 0098-1818 JRNL CODE: MLR

WORD COUNT: 6456

...TEXT: these calculated hours.

This pattern can most readily be seen in the third column of **table 1**, where a random error term is added to respondents' self-reported hours. The mean...

...of this variable is compared with the self-reported measure in the top panel of **table 1** and compared to the calculated workweek in the bottom panel. The distribution of discrepancies...

...measure, including a random term, is the same as the other discrepancy results (that is, **compare columns 4 and 5**). Thus, what appears to be exaggeration may instead be merely a reflection of the statistical artifact of regression to the mean between two **measures** that are **correlated** with some error.

In self-reports, the apparent pattern of long, exaggerated working hours and...

6/3,K/44 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01650180 03-01170

Using survey data to assess bias in the Consumer Price Index

Krueger, Alan B; Siskind, Aaron

Monthly Labor Review v121n4 PP: 24-33 Apr 1998

ISSN: 0098-1818 JRNL CODE: MLR

WORD COUNT: 5505

...TEXT: results: the implied annual bias in the CPI is about 1.1 percentage point.

For **comparison**, the last **column** of **table 1** shows results in which median real family income each year, calculated from the PSID...

...and PSID median-income series are displayed in chart 2. The two median real-income **measures** have a **correlation** of 0.82 in levels, and the annual percent changes in these two **measures** have a **correlation** of 0.80. The last column of **table 1** reports estimates of equation (1) using the percent change in real median family income...

6/3,K/45 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01600243 02-51232

Political institutions and electric utility investment: A cross-nation analysis

Bergara, Mario E; Henisz, Witold J; Spiller, Pablo T
California Management Review v40n2 PP: 18-35 Winter 1998
ISSN: 0008-1256 JRNL CODE: CMR
WORD COUNT: 4956

...TEXT: measure of formal constraints on executive discretion (EXECCON) and democracy (DEMOCR) from the Polity III **database** as well as the GASTIL25 index of political and civil rights. These **measures**, which are less **closely** tied to the notion of credible commitment, perform less effectively in predicting cross-nation variation...

...the GASTIL index is lower for countries with more rights, explaining the inversion in sign).

Table 2 presents a similar set of analysis for the 38 country sample for which data...

...the determination of the risk in investing in the infrastructure of developing countries. Indeed, a **comparison** of **columns** 1 and 2 suggests that judicial tenure tells most of the story told by the...

6/3,K/46 (Item 8 from file: 15)
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01595395 02-46384

Impact on workers of reduced trade barriers: The case of Tunisia and Morocco

Boughzala, Mongi
International Labour Review v136n3 PP: 379-399 Autumn 1997
ISSN: 0020-7780 JRNL CODE: BOU
WORD COUNT: 9214

...TEXT: lower in Germany than they were in Tunisia, though higher in France and Italy (see **table** 1). But even this is not an **accurate measure** of trade competitiveness because it averages wide variations in capital-labour ratios and conceals good productivity performances in sectors of comparative advantage, such as apparel and footwear (see **table** 2). Ideally, the comparison should be made between workers having the same training and the same capital endowment, but the required **comparative** data and **field** studies are not available. A judgment may be made on the basis of activities relocated...

6/3,K/47 (Item 9 from file: 15)
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01556984 02-07973

The development and evaluation of an emission factor for a toluene parts-washing process

Keil, C B
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal v59n1 PP: 14-19 Jan 1998
ISSN: 0002-8894 JRNL CODE: AIH
WORD COUNT: 3744

...TEXT: the analysis of the air samples collected during Phase II. These results are shown in **Table** IV.

Once the analysis of the air samples was completed, the predicted

... concentrations were compared with the **measured** concentrations. There was no **correlation** between the predicted and observed far field concentrations although the results were of the same...

...concentrations ranged from 0.96 to 2.78 mg/m sup 3 . The predicted near **field** concentrations were **compared** with the averages of the two near **field** samples. This **comparison** showed that the predicted and measured values were related. Figure 5 illustrates the relationship bet...

6/3,K/48 (Item 10 from file: 15)
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01536113 01-87101

Comparative marketing: An interdisciplinary framework for institutional analysis

Iyer, Gopalkrishnan R
Journal of International Business Studies v28n3 PP: 531-561 Third Quarter 1997
ISSN: 0047-2506 JRNL CODE: JIB
WORD COUNT: 12577

...TEXT: reviewed above. A more holistic perspective emerges from the argument that context matters. For example, **similar degrees** of calculativeness in individual behavior across various marketing systems may not translate into similar performance implications for each system.

(**Table** Omitted)

Captioned as: **TABLE 2**

The major argument advanced here is that significant variations in marketing systems could be...

...whether differences or similarities exist, but also on explaining such differences and similarities. While the **field** of **comparative** marketing systems may not have advanced to a level that such explanations are possible [Boddewyn...

6/3,K/49 (Item 11 from file: 15)
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01336471 99-85867

Internet and Web use in the U.S.

Hoffman, Donna L; Kalsbeek, William D; Novak, Thomas P
Communications of the ACM v39n12 PP: 36-46 Dec 1996
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM
WORD COUNT: 5216

...TEXT: of Internet and Web access and use. To figure the effect of reweighting the sample, **Table 2** reports estimates of Internet and Web access and use based on both the Nielsen...

...weights for the four measures of Internet use that were publicly released. Column (a) in **Table 2** shows the original estimates released by the CommerceNet Consortium and Nielsen Media Research. These...

...the sample of North Americans 16 years and older and were weighted only by gender.

(**Table** Omitted)

Captioned as: **Table 7**. Activities performed on the Web by Web use segments

The effect of reweighting the CNIDS raw data is shown by **comparing**

• . " **columns** (b) and (c) in **Table 2**. The CNIDS estimates for the U.S., using Nielsen's weights, are shown in column (b) of **Table 2**. The **corresponding** estimates using the Project 2000 **weights** appear in column (c) in **Table 2**. We can also examine the effect of reweighting by studying columns (d) and (e) in **Table 2** to compare the consistency-corrected estimates of Internet and Web access and use using...

6/3,K/50 (Item 12 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01237670 98-87065

Hardwood structural lumber from log heart cants

McDonald, Kent A; Hassler, Curt C; Hawkins, Jack E; Pahl, Timothy L
Forest Products Journal v46n6 PP: 55-62 Jun 1996
ISSN: 0015-7473 JRNL CODE: FPJ
WORD COUNT: 4085

...TEXT: were collected in the form of frequency counts, row by column (r o c) contingency **tables** were used to present the data. In these **tables** (**Tables 5 to 8**), $r = 2$ and $c = 5$. The rows represent either two species or mill-run compared to graded switch-tie cants, or green **compared** to dry lumber. The **columns** **correspond** to the five **grades**: SS, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Below Grade. Each lumber piece in a sample was assigned to the appropriate cell of a **table**. We wanted to test the hypothesis that the probability of being in a given grade...

6/3,K/51 (Item 13 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01080625 97-30019

Marketing strategies for fast-food restaurants: A customer view

Kara, Ali; Kaynak, Erdener; Kucukemiroglu, Orsay
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management v7n4 PP: 16-22 1995
ISSN: 0959-6119 JRNL CODE: IJH
WORD COUNT: 3903

...TEXT: the last ten years[15,16]. CA is an exploratory multivariate technique that converts frequency **tables** into graphical displays in which rows and columns are depicted as points. It provides a method for **comparing** row and **column** proportions in a two-way or multivariate **table**. Mathematically, CA decomposes the chi sup 2 measure of association of the **table** into components in a manner similar to that of principal component analysis for continuous data...

...the analysis. The name "correspondence analysis" refers to the fact that the row and column **scores** are reported in **corresponding** units, which permits the portrayal of the points in joint space and facilitates interpretation. The...

6/3,K/52 (Item 14 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01050951 97-00345

Subsidising consumer services: Effects on employment, welfare and the informal economy

Frederiksen, Niels; Hansen, Peter; Jacobsen, Henrik; Sorensen, Peter
Fiscal Studies v16n2 PP: 71-93 May 1995
ISSN: 0143-5671 JRNL CODE: FCS
WORD COUNT: 8499

...TEXT: elasticity in Denmark. The parameter values derived through this

• • • procedure turned out to imply a **level** of home production **corresponding** to the top figures in the last two columns of **Table 2**. As already suggested, these figures may be seen as a model estimate of that part of home production that is a perfect substitute for services supplied from the market.

Comparing the first and third **columns** of **Table 2**, we see that the level of activity in the informal economy is much lower...

6/3,K/53 (Item 15 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01042775 96-92168

Address matching - GIS technology for mapping human activity patterns

Drummond, William J

Journal of the American Planning Association v61n2 PP: 240-251 Spring 1995

ISSN: 0194-4363 JRNL CODE: AIP

WORD COUNT: 6666

...TEXT: applied, and all applied criteria determine whether the match is successful or unsuccessful.

The scoring **table** approach (used by ARC/INFO release 6 and ARCVIEW release 1) first applies a soundex...

...a soundex match could have a three point penalty. The candidate segment with the highest **score** would then be assigned the **match**, as long as the **score** were above a user-specified minimum.

The statistical probability approach (licensed for future release in...

...general theory of record matching (Jaro 1989, Jaro 1993).(8) To simplify somewhat, the target **database** and reference **database** are both broken into subsets based upon values of a common field such as zip...

...subset every target record is compared to every reference record. During this one-to-one **comparison**, address-related **fields** of the target record (street number, directional prefix, etc.) are assigned individual **weights** (**scores**) based upon their **similarity** to the reference record. The **weights** are then summed for a total weight (score) representing the likelihood that the given target...

...segment. Record comparisons with total weights above a user-specified threshold value are designated as **matches**; comparisons with **weights** under a second user-specified threshold are nonmatches; and comparisons with weights between the two...

6/3,K/54 (Item 16 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00905854 95-55246

Cost variations in nighttime construction

Kumar, Ashish; Ellis, Ralph D Jr

American Association of Cost Engineers Transactions 1994 Transactions PP: TR1.1-TR1.8 1994

ISSN: 0065-7158 JRNL CODE: AEE

WORD COUNT: 4254

...TEXT: unit price and vice versa. To overcome the interaction effect of quantity and unit prices, **corresponding weighted** unit prices were also determined for both day and night projects. The weighted unit prices...

...an item-by-item comparison of rates has been performed and results are

tabulated in **Table 2**. The last two **columns** of the **table** give the **comparison** of actual and weighted means for nighttime and daytime jobs, respectively. A negative sign in...

...mean unit prices was also performed and results are tabulated in the last column of **Table 3**.

To quantify the difference of nighttime and daytime unit prices and to demonstrate its...

6/3,K/55 (Item 17 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00852062 95-01454

Losers and winners in economic growth

Barro, Robert J; Lee, Jong-Wha; Husain, Ishrat; Hart, Gillian
World Bank Research Observer Annual Conference on Development Economics
Supplement PP: 267-314 1993
ISSN: 0257-3032 JRNL CODE: WBA
WORD COUNT: 16605

...TEXT: which the revolution variable is used as its own instrument.

Columns 4 and 5 of **table 5** show the results when the countries with 1965 GDP per capita below the median...

...1980 prices) are separated from those above the median. Some differences show up from a **comparison** of the two **columns**; for example, the coefficients for schooling and life expectancy variables are larger for the poorer...

...the investment ratio and the black-market premium. The most striking observation, however, is the **degree** of **similarity** between the two sets of coefficients, despite the great difference in average levels of real...

6/3,K/56 (Item 18 from file: 15)
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00839365 94-88757

Meta-analysis of personality-job performance relations: A reply to Ones, Mount, Barrick, and Hunter (1994)

Tett, Robert P; Jackson, Douglas N; Rothstein, Mitchell; Reddon, John R
Personnel Psychology v47n1 PP: 157-172 Spring 1994
ISSN: 0031-5826 JRNL CODE: PPS
WORD COUNT: 5569

...TEXT: civilian populations, and in articles versus dissertations.

Third, as shown in the top row of **Table 1**, the overall mean absolute value correlation corrected for both upward bias and discontinuity (**column 5**) is .118. This result **compares** with an overall sample- **weighted** mean **correlation** of .055 (for job proficiency criteria) derivable from Barrick and Mount's **Table 3** (and Ones et al.'s **Table 1**). After further correcting for unreliability in both criterion and predictor measures, the values are...

6/3,K/57 (Item 19 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00726697 93-75918

The Worldwide Aviation Safety Record

Oster, Clinton V., Jr.; Strong, John S.

...TEXT: rate for all but one of the years during the period.

The second pair of **columns** in **Table 5** **compares** the safety performance of Canadian Level 2 carriers and the largest U.S. commuter airlines...

...fatality and injury rates can be calculated and compared. As can be seen in the **table**, the Canadian carriers have lower fatality rates while the U.S. carriers have slightly lower serious injury rates. The safety performance of these two segments appear quite **close**.

The **Level 2** fatality rate is three times the Level 1 rate and the U.S. large...

...landing aids. A similar pattern seems to prevail in the Canadian industry.

The final three **columns** of **table** **compare** the safety performance of the Canadian Level 3 carriers with that of medium size U...

6/3,K/58 (Item 20 from file: 15)
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00723520 93-72741

The Diffusion of Technological Innovation in the Commercial Banking Industry

Pennings, Johannes M.; Harianto, Farid
Strategic Management Journal v13n1 PP: 29-46 Jan 1992
ISSN: 0143-2095 JRNL CODE: SMJ
WORD COUNT: 8597

...TEXT: data) are involved, a high level of significance obtains at a relatively low correlation coefficient.

Tables 5 and 6 report the results of the logistic regressions, taking care of the multicollinearity problems. (**Tables 5** and 6 omitted) The two **tables** are very significant in terms of their goodness of fit to the overall models, as indicated by their likelihood ratio or chi-square statistic.

Table 5 provides four different models. Models 5.1 and 5.2 are equivalent, except that...

...5.1 the dummy variables corresponding to the 7-year time frame were excluded. A **comparison** of the two **columns** suggests that the innovation rate is time dependent. The chi-square statistics which are associated...

...over time, net of other variables. The incremental chi-square is 13.54; since its **degrees** of freedom are six (**equivalent** to the number of dummy variables entered into model 5.2), it is significant at...

6/3,K/59 (Item 21 from file: 15)
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00708716 93-57937

Effects of workfare saturation on AFDC caseloads

Schiller, Bradley R; Brasher, C Nielsen
Contemporary Policy Issues v11n2 PP: 39-49 Apr 1993
ISSN: 0735-0007 JRNL CODE: CPI
WORD COUNT: 3716

...TEXT: impact. (The authors will provide on request complete estimates including t statistics and control variables.)

Table 2 also indicates that AFDC-U caseload reductions are three times larger than AFDC reductions...percentage of AFDC heads were exempt.

B. SELF-SELECTION BIAS

The last two columns of **table 2** provide a sensitivity test for the impact estimates. The same estimation model generates these **columns**, which limit the **comparison** group to only those counties that initially applied for the workfare demonstration. This procedure reduces...

...estimated workfare effects remain substantial and conform to the anticipated lag structure. Additional tests with **matched** counties and **weighted** regressions yield **similar** results. Hence, the general pattern of average, differential (AFDC versus AFDC-U), and lagged effects...

6/3,K/60 (Item 22 from file: 15)
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00656530 93-05751
Organizational Recruiting as Marketing Management: An Interdisciplinary Study of Engineering Graduates
Maurer, Steven D.; Howe, Vince; Lee, Thomas W.
Personnel Psychology v45n4 PP: 807-833 Winter 1992
ISSN: 0031-5826 JRNL CODE: PPS
WORD COUNT: 9602

...TEXT: the employer with whom they interviewed last to allow meaningful analysis of job tour information. (**Table 1** omitted)

This sample profile was quite similar to data for the institutions sampled and...

...U.S. Office of Educational Research, 1989) and 17% reported by AAES. In addition, the **degree** major profile was highly **similar** to the percentage of **degrees** awarded by the sample institutions and did not vary from AAES national percentages by more than 5% in any **field**. Although these **comparisons** do not disprove nonresponse bias, they suggest that gender or discipline related effects are not...

6/3,K/61 (Item 23 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00635351 92-50291
Stereotyping in Country Advertising: An Experimental Study
Gronhaug, Kjell; Heide, Morten
European Journal of Marketing v26n5 PP: 56-67 1992
ISSN: 0309-0566 JRNL CODE: EJM
WORD COUNT: 4049

...TEXT: influenced by the advertiser's "model" of the target group, and may, as demonstrated in **Table I**, influence--and probably also "bias"--the target group's evaluations.

An interesting question is...

...in the study compare with evaluations made by tourists who have actually visited the country?

Table III shows the mean scores on 14 of the 23 evaluated aspects included in the survey among actual tourists(16), the test and control groups. (**Table III** omitted) Columns (4) and (5) report deviations in

evaluations between the test group and actual tourists, and control group and actual tourists respectively.
Inspection of **Table III** reveals some very interesting findings. First, when **comparing columns** (1), (2) and (3) it appears that the pattern of the **scores** is very **similar** for the three groups. This is reflected also in **correlation** coefficients between the **scores** for actual tourists and the test group ($r = 0.79$, $p < 0.001$, $r(s...$

6/3,K/62 (Item 24 from file: 15)
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00627564 92-42504

Trading MIPS and Memory for Knowledge Engineering

Creedy, Robert H.; Masand, Brij M.; Smith, Stephen J.; Waltz, David L.
Communications of the ACM v35n8 PP: 48-64 Aug 1992
ISSN: 0001-0782 JRNL CODE: ACM
WORD COUNT: 3749

...TEXT: that is preferred by standard methods, and it brings home the true dimensionality of the **database**. In the case of the census **database**, there are over 50,000 different words, potentially corresponding to a 50,000-dimensional, binary...

...performing nearest neighbor classification with free text is that the textual data contained in the **fields** is not easily **comparable**. There are so many different ways of expressing occupations and industries as phrases that exact...

...with only a slight modification: "Serving food and drinks"). With numeric fields, a distance or **degree** of **match** can be computed even in the absence of exact match (i.e., we know 100...

6/3,K/63 (Item 25 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00609867 92-24970

Bridges and Routers - Network Traffic Cops

Brown, Ronald O.
InfoWorld v14n16 PP: 48-49 Apr 20, 1992
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 1618

...TEXT: Bridges function at the Datalink (Layer 2) Level and routers at the Network (Layer 3) **Level**. They provide **similar** but distinct functions.

Both link physically separate LANs to enable communications between workstations on distinctly...

...layer to permit elementary network partitioning. A bridge looks at the 48-bit destination address **field** in each packet and **compares** it with the addresses in its routing **tables**. If the address has a local destination the packet is sent to its intended recipient...